Chicago Tribune.

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The Fenian Invasion of Canada.

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[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 3.

The greatest excitement has prevailed here during the entire day, and rumors have been rife of a Fenian invasion at Malden, Goodrich and Sarnia. These rumors, however, can be traced to no reliable source, and so far as the two first named places are concerned one was known to be untrue.

This forenoon, upon the receipt of a rumor at Sandwich that a large body of Fenians had crossed over a short distance below that place, services in the churches were dismissed and the intensest excitement prevailed. As soon as the rumor reached Windsor, the authorities ordered communication with this side to cease, and no one was permitted either to leave Canada or to land on their shores. After the rumor was proved to be false communication was restored.

It is rumored that a party of Fenians, numbering about 400, embarked on a scow about two miles below this city at two o'clock this morning, and were towed down the river. These were reported to be from Chicago, and did not come from that city.

This afternoon 4,800 stand of arms, composed of Springfield muskets and Prussian and Belgian rifles, reported to belong to the Fenians, were seized at the warehouse of the Onondaga Salt Company, by the Collector of Customs at this port. They were sent here about a month since by P. Warren, of Indianapolis, who stated that he wished them stored in this city in order to dispose of them. Information was received relative to their storage by District Attorney Russell, through Canadian sources.

A large meeting of Fenians was held in this city this evening, but what action has been taken has not yet been divulged. They are greatly excited, and it is believed will make some important movement before long.

The special correspondent of the *Advertiser and Tribune* telegraphs from the lake Erie frontier that the invasion at that place has resulted in a complete failure, and nearly all the Fenians engaged have been captured either by the Canadian forces or the United States steamer Michigan.

On Saturday a battle occurred in which the Canadian volunteers were completely routed and driven beyond Port Colborne. The Fenians then retired to Fort Erie, and during the night a portion attempted to cross to Buffalo, but were captured by the United States steamer, and are still held by her as prisoners. All the others on that shore were captured by the Canadians and forwarded to Toronto. The total loss on both sides will not exceed one hundred and fifty. The invading force of Fenians was about nine hundred.

Jubilation at Montreal—Speculations—The Fenian Right Wing at St. Albans—Military Review.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONTREAL, June 3.

The tenor of the latest despatches received here leaves little doubt that the Fenians on the Niagara frontier have experienced a signal defeat. The Montreal people are correspondingly jubilant, and cheer the successive bulletins hanging from the windows of the newspaper offices with genuine British vigor.

Unless the news brings discouragement to the right wing of the army at St. Albans, the force there will undoubtedly cross the frontier to-night. There is no natural impediment at the boundary, and no troops to prevent an advance for some distance into the region east of Lake Champlain. The regulars have mainly been sent west, and therefore the force in this vicinity is made up largely of volunteers; but in the use of the railways and telegraph, the Canadian authorities can soon put in operation a force strong enough to repel any attack.

The apprehension is now expressed that the movement on Fort Erie was a feint, to cover the real attack to be made from St. Albans, and it is reported, but uncorroborated, and supposed falsely, that General Sweeny is at St. Albans.

There is less excitement this morning than yesterday. Much enthusiasm is expressed at the reported gallant conduct of the volunteers at Ridgeway, and some ill feeling is shown against the United States Government, as in the remark that "Sweeny ought to have been arrested and given up six months ago," which we, remembering George Sanders and the St. Albans raid, can afford to smile at.

The volunteers remaining at Montreal, infantry, rifles, heavy artillery and a few companies of cavalry and light artillery, had a full dress parade on the Champ De Mars this afternoon, to the number in all of 500. They looked lively, in their gay uniforms, and went through the most intricate movements with the coolness and accuracy of veterans.

Confirmatory Despatch to Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Agent Michigan Central Railroad.

DETROIT, June 3.

To H. E. Sargent, Chicago:

Great Western trains all running as usual.

The latest from the Fenians is the following:

TORONTO, 9:30 a. m.—Reliable information is just received from Buffalo that 850 Fenians recrossed the river at three this morning; 700 of them are now lying under the guns of the United States steamer Michigan, as prisoners to the United States. Col. Peacock, with 2,500 men was in close pursuit, but the birds have flown. It is stated that there are still some Fenians in Canada.

GRIFFITH.

Excitement at Montreal—Activity Among the Volunteer Troops—Savage Spirit Manifested—Approval of a Reported Order that no Fenians be Taken Prisoners—Irish Sympathizers Madly Used, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONTREAL, C. E., June 3.

This is a very exciting Sunday in Montreal. It is the day when the Catholics of the city have the Procession of the Host, but although the procession is very numerous and imposing, taking three hours to pass any window, and having a dozen or twenty brass bands, the Fenian sensation quite throws the religious spectacle into the shade.

There is nothing like panic here, but very great excitement. The streets were thronged with people till after midnight yesterday and all day to-day, talking over the rumors and reading the bulletin boards and the extra papers, which are issued every hour, with the most absurd and contradictory reports from the seat of hostilities.

The regulars and volunteers [illegible] being sent away by the command. They go off in jolly spirits and amid the uproarious cheers of their friends on the sidewalk.

The spirit here is somewhat savage, and a reported order that no Fenian prisoners should be taken is generally approved.

I have seen a few Irishmen, who venture to express their sympathy with the invaders, very roughly hustled, and only saved from serious violence by being taken to jail by the police.

No one seems to apprehend an attack upon this city at present, and little attention is given to the gathering of the Fenian right wing at St. Albans.

There is to be a parade of the volunteer troops left in town at four this afternoon.

The Left Wing of the Fenian Grand Army Captured or Dispersed—The British Minister Telegraphed to as to a disposition of the Prisoners—All Communication Forbidden with the Canadian Shore—Fenians assert, as the cause of their failure, the Want of Artillery—The Defeated Army completely worn out with Fatigue.

BUFFALO, June 3, 9 a. m.—The Fenian forces evacuated Fort Erie last night and most of them attempted to reach this shore, but only a small number succeeded, and about seven hundred were gobbled by the United States boats guarding the river, and are now prisoners under the steamer Michigan's guns at Black Rock. The English force under Col. Peacock are now in possession of Fort Erie without a skirmish.

The ultimate disposition of the prisoners is a matter of uncertainty, but the British Minister has been telegraphed to.

Col. O'Neil and staff are captured. The only Fenians captured by the English appear to have been thirty-two pickets, who were left by their friends in the hurry.

By order of Gen. Barry all communication is forbidden with the Canadian shore.

It is reported that a small Fenian force left this neighborhood last night, destination unknown.

Those who tried to return [illegible] at Fort Erie were prevented by the United States picket boats.

We have conversed with some of the escaped Fenians and they say that, having no artillery—and they positively assert that they have had none—and finding the English troops with Armstrong guns closing round them, no prospect of reinforcements and no supplies, they concluded not to be gobbled, and perhaps hanged, as it is anticipated those caught will be. So they got off the best they could. The men were completely worn out, having fought two battles—though the Fort Erie affair they only call a skirmish—with little or nothing to eat and no sleep.

It is pretty generally believed that the English at Ridgeway were defeated and driven away.

Order from Gen. Meade—Instructions to Gen. Barry, Commanding the District of Ontario.

BUFFALO, June 3.—The following is Gen. Meade's order:

HEADQ'S MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, BUFFALO, June 3, 1866.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Barry:

General orders will be sent you from Headquarters Department of the East, assigning you to the command of the District of Ontario, extending from Erie, Pa., to Oswego, N. Y., both places included, headquarters at Buffalo. In advance of the orders and accompanying instructions, I direct you to use the force at your command to preserve the neutrality by preventing the crossing of armed bodies, by cutting off reinforcements or supplies, by seizing all arms, ammunition, &c., which you have reason to believe are destined to be used unlawfully; in fine, taking all measures precautionary and otherwise, to prevent violation of law. For this purpose, you will move the forces under your command to such points as are threatened, and you will employ vessels and tugs, &c., such as can be procured for watching the river and lake shores, and taking all such measures as in your judgment the emergency requires.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

A Visit to the United States Steamer Michigan—Fenian Prisoners Under Her Charge—Awaiting Instructions—The Feeling at Buffalo—Unsuccessful Attempt to Reinforce the Invaders—Fears that Collingwood will be Attacked—The Canadian Shore Strongly Protected—Revised List of Killed and Wounded, etc.

BUFFALO, June 3, 1 p. m.—Have just returned from the United States Steamer Michigan, which is anchored in Niagara River, about four miles below.

A large flat boat is fastened to her under her guns, having on board about four hundred men, as near as could be guessed at, but not as many as seven hundred as first stated. The officers are on board the Michigan under guard. Commander Bryson of the Michigan, is anxiously awaiting instructions as to what he shall do with the prisoners. United States District Attorney Dart is awaiting instructions from Washington as to their disposition.

It is considered unsafe to bring them here, as an effort might be made by friends to release them.

There is considerable excitement in this city, but it is generally a feeling that the Government has done their duty, and people are glad that the Fenians have fallen into American hands rather than been captured by the British.

A force stated at from 250 to 1,500 men tried to leave here last night in tugs and flat-boats, probably to reinforce the Fenians, but owing to the excellent arrangements which had been made by United States District Attorney Dart and General Barry, in organizing picket boats, they were obliged to turn back.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that a force of Fenians have landed at Point Albino, ten miles above here on Lake Erie, and some fears are expressed that Collingwood is a point threatened.

It is stated that P. O. Day, Head Centre of Buffalo, who is known as the prime mover of the Fenians in this region, has been arrested on the other side. This is not confirmed yet, but we know the United States Attorney had such intention.

A Grand Trunk Railroad official informs us that a one-armed officer was arrested on the Government road in Canada, and is supposed to be General Sweeny, but of course it is not.

A portion of two British regiments, the Sixteenth and Forty-seventh, with seven companies of Volunteers and two batteries, now occupy the entire shore opposite here, to repel any fresh invasion; but there won't be any from this place.

By order of General Grant, General Barry has had his Military District extended, and it now embraces the northern frontier, from Lake Erie to Oswego. A large additional force of regulars has been ordered to report to him here; a portion have already arrived.

Previous to General Barry's advent as commander of this frontier, no concert of action had been agreed upon, though the United States District Attorney, Dart, did all in his power; but by the complete system of arming tugs and picketing the river, the Fenians have been frustrated from reinforcing their friends and making any further advance upon Canada from this point.

A Fenian General, Lynch, of Chicago, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock last night, from the West, and took command of the men here to reinforce their friends on the Canada side. These are the ones that were turned back.

The *Courier* gives the following list of killed and wounded in the two engagements, which is as correct as could be obtained.

Fenians—Scully, Cincinnati, killed; James Gerrighty, Cincinnati, mortally wounded and left on the field; Michael Porter, Buffalo, wounded slightly; Michael Bailey, Buffalo, wounded in breast, lying at the house of Mrs. Stanton; Thomas Gilburn, Schuylkill, bayonetted in the neck; M. McLaughlin, Cincinnati, in the eye; John Lynch, Ohio, in thigh bone; Wells, Indiana, slightly; Thos. Rafferty, Cincinnati, abdomen; Thos. Maddon, Anderson, Indiana, in thigh; Jas. Keegan, Louisville, ankle; John Ryan, a boy fifteen years of age, Terre Haute, Indiana, in the abdomen; Mathew Crotty, Cincinnati, wounded in the hand; Michael Kelly, Tennessee, in the arm; John Lynch, in the thigh; Michael Rafferty, Louisville, in the arm.

British—Lieut. Col. Balmouth, killed; Capt. Richard S. King, Port Colborne, Welland Battery, two wounds in the ankle and joint, and brought over to Buffalo and leg amputated by Dr. Miner; John Haberson, Port Colborne, Welland Battery, in knee; John Brady, Welland Battery, in knee; Wm. Levy, Toronto, wounded in knee; Malcolm McEachen, Toronto, killed; Charles Sagent, Toronto, mortally wounded; Corp. Newbern, Toronto, killed; Wm. H. Van Dernusen, Toronto, through the hip.

The following are additional: Second Lieutenant Edward K. Lonergan, of Buffalo, wounded. Seven or eight men of the Buffalo regiment are wounded seriously.

The Fenian loss is about 25; the British about 30; among whom are a number of officers.

Five of the Seventeenth Irish regiment, from Kentucky, were wounded. Capt. Richard S. King, of the Welland Canal field battery, who was brought to this side, had his foot amputated by Dr. Miner of this city.

LATER—9 p. m.—General Meade has just arrived in town, which looks like a confirmation of my despatch of yesterday, that a general invasion along the border is contemplated. In fact, it is conceded by those in command here, that the movement in this direction is only a blind, while the main attack will be made in the direction of Prescott, with the object of moving on Ottawa, and capturing the seat of Government. Fenians in town are yet undismayed, and say "we will have the place yet."

LATER—10 o'clock p. m.—The city is alive with rumors to-night. Not much of any reliance can be placed on them, but it is said the Fenians are thick here and more coming. Certain it is that many strange faces can be seen on the street, and threats have been heard that the Fenians have not done with them yet. What authority Fenians have I don't know, but some of them seem to be confident of hearing important news to-night or to-morrow.

The prisoners are still in the open flat-boat in the river at the stern of the Michigan, and as far as can be learned, no orders as to their disposition have been received. The commander of the Michigan thinks he has got an elephant on his hands. It is understood that a portion of the British troops on the opposite shore have been ordered to the other side.

The Fenians killed at Ridgeway are still unburied on the field.

Gen. Meade left this evening for Ogdensburg. There are unauthenticated reports that as many as 5,000 Fenians have left Chicago.

STILL LATER.

It is stated that the commander of the British forces at Fort Erie has made a demand on Commander Brison, of the Michigan, to deliver up the Fenian prisoners, but this was refused, of course.

There is a rumor on the streets that the Fenians captured on the other side will be shot to-morrow. This is unlikely. They will probably be sent to Toronto to-night or to-morrow.

LATER—10:30 p.m. I have the authority of the commanding officer of this district to state that no demand has been made on him for the surrender to the British commander of the Fenian prisoners held under the guns of the Michigan. By to-morrow morning the number of prisoners will be considerably decreased, as all those that can swim will doubtless try to get ashore.

There has been a Fenian meeting here this evening, to which the public were not admitted. The result of the deliberations is not known.

It is reported from the other side that a number of Fenian stragglers have been found and shot. This is mere rumor. It is also stated by some that Fenians were found hiding in the house of a Catholic priest, and the whole party, including the priest, were arrested.

The streets are filled with rumors, the most of them ridiculous and absurd.

Gen. Meade while here issued a general order giving Gen. Barry full command and authority in this department, to make such disposition of troops, and use all means in his power to preserve neutrality between the United States and Canada.

Embarkation of Fenians at Erie, Pa.—General Sweeney at Albany—He is Said to be Bound Northward.

ERIE, Pa., June 3.—Three hundred Fenians embarked near this place, for some point in Canada, this morning. A fleet of seven large fishing boats also left Barcelona for Long Point, with Fenian arms and supplies.

ALBANY, June 3.—There has been great excitement among the Fenians to-day and unusual activity. News of the capture of Col. O'Neil and his party seems to have given renewed energy to the Fenian organizations in this city. Meetings of different organizations attended by some of the prominent and influential Irishmen have been held during the day. The [illegible] of Gen. Sweeney, who having arrived here this morning, has added to the enthusiasm of the friends and sympathizers of the army of invasion. Gen. Sweeney has been in consultation with various parties at the Delavan House. The object of his visit here is of course a secret, and his destination also unknown. It is stated, however, that he will leave the city to-night, and it is believed that he will proceed northward.

[illegible] has been accomplished in that locality that was expected. They also say that the grand movement has been made or soon will be, many miles from Buffalo. It is even stated with considerable confidence that fighting has been in progress in another quarter.

It is well known here that the recruits for the Fenian army who went from this city, and those from this city who passed through here during the past week, went up the Rome and Watertown. This strengthens the belief that more formidable operations than any yet developed are contemplated on the northern frontier.

The Fenians are sanguine of ultimate success but are not very communicative.

A proclamation will be issued by the governor calling out the State troops unless it shall be deemed unnecessary for the protection of State or private property, or upon the request of the general government.

Gen. Sweeny left on the night train for Potsdam.

About a car load of Fenians, composed of New Yorkers and Albanians, left for the West in the same train. A mass meeting of the Stephens and Sweeney Fenians is called for to-morrow evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 3.—A squad of Fenians left Matteawan yesterday, a squad left Newburg on Friday, and a squad will leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday for the Canada border.

CORNWALL, C. W., June 3.—The Fenians are concentrating here in force. No demonstrations have been made by them yet.

Fenians Leaving Detroit—Seizure of Arms by the United States Authorities.

DETROIT, June 3.—It is positively affirmed that between two and three hundred Fenians left this city last night on a vessel in towage. We were unable to learn their destination.

Great numbers of strangers are scattered throughout the city. A demonstration in some direction is undoubtedly intended. A large quantity of rifles in the Merchant's Despatch warehouse were seized by the United States authorities.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

How the Invasion Began.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, June 1.]

The long anticipated movement of the Fenians would seem to have taken place at last. What the result will be cannot now be foreseen. If the rumors which are flying about in all directions have any foundation in fact, then we may believe that there has been a regular concert of action, and the whole Fenian force has made an advance upon the Province at different points along the frontier.

We, in our yesterday's issue, gave some account of the gathering of the forces at this point, their movements in the city, etc., and it is not necessary to go into further details in this respect at present. It is enough to say that the men got here, that they were dispersed about the city and quartered in various localities under orders to move at the appointed hour, and that when the time came they were in readiness to go.

Although positively informed by a friend that the Fenians would leave Buffalo for Canada last night, we could hardly credit the story, particularly as it came from one who was not connected with the order; but for once rumor proved no lie.

THE FORCES MARCHING.

At an early hour in the evening it became evident that something unusual was going forward, and as the hours wore on the signs became still more apparent. Towards midnight large squads of men could be seen marching and countermarching about the streets, not, as it seemed, headed for any particular point, but they all eventually got on the route towards Black Rock, following Niagara and Sixth streets.

AMMUNITION TRAINS.

About the same time a number of heavy wagons, supposed to contain arms, ammunition, etc., were driven as far down the river road as Pratt's Rolling Mill, the point selected for crossing.

THE CROSSING.

At this point were collected four canal boats, said to contain more stores and implements of war, and two tugs.

ARMING THE MEN.

At this point, we are told, the arms were taken from the cases and placed in the hands of the men, and ammunition served out at the same time, so that when they landed on Canadian soil they were fully armed and ready to meet opposition, if such were to be offered. Our informant states that these boats made two trips, carrying full loads of men each time. The crossing was effected about three o'clock in the morning, and no opposition was encountered.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MICHIGAN.

The United States steamer Michigan went down the river about six o'clock this morning, too late to effect anything in the way of preventing the crossing of the forces, if such was the intention of the commander, as we presume it was. She took up a position opposite Waterloo, immediately in front of the Clinton Mills, where she was still lying at eleven o'clock, with fires lighted, port-holes open and guns shotted.

THE FERRY BOAT STOPPED.

The steam ferry-boat had been running until about nine o'clock, but at that time, just as our reporter reached there, she was forbidden to make further trips and was detained at the dock on this side.

OVER IN A SMALL BOAT.

Wishing to go "to the front" and see what there was in the way of "grim-visaged war" to be seen, the reporter, having obtained permission of Collector Thompson, procured a small boat, and with a couple of friends started for the other side, not without some apprehension that a hail from the Michigan might possibly put a stop to the contemplated trip. Nothing of the kind happened, however, and the other side was reached in safety. Small boats continued to ply to and fro during the forenoon, without interference.

THE OTHER SIDE.

On reaching the dock, four small boys and a couple of men were the only persons met, but on going a little way into the "interior," the gleam of bayonets was seen, and forces were observed marching along the road.

THE NUMBER OF MEN.

It is impossible to get at the precise number of Fenians under arms on the other side. On first landing, they took up a position just opposite the ferry, a short distance back. While we were crossing, we observed a column of men marching down the river bank, which numbered, as near as we could judge, about four or five hundred. Some said these were going to Chippewa; but it was understood that they halted a mile and a half further down the river, about opposite the old woollen mill at Lower Black Rock, where they still remain. There was another force—considerably smaller—left at the place first mentioned; but these, about eleven o'clock, moved down after the others. Some state the number across the river at fifteen hundred, while others are positive in asserting that there are but about five hundred. We believe the force to be about a thousand. Squads of men, armed with muskets, and some of them carrying knapsacks, were constantly coming along—from whence we could not tell, and taking their way down the banks of the river.

THE CONDUCT OF THE FENIANS.

It is said that the men, as a general thing, conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and manifested no disposition to molest private citizens. All agreed in saying that they had made no disturbance.

ARREST OF THE REEVE.

Mr. Kempson, the Reeve of Fort Erie, was arrested this morning, and compelled to provide breakfast for the forces. Provisions were collected and taken to a spot near Mrs. Staunton's home, a short distance from the river, and the soldiers broke their fast. It is said that Mr. Kempson is still held as a hostage by the invaders.

SEIZING HORSES.

Two horses belonging to Mr. Kempson, we are told, were seized upon for the purpose of mounting the officers; three or four belonging to the Niagara Street Railroad Company—sent over there to pasture—were also taken; and we understand that a physician, while returning from a visit to a patient, was stopped and compelled to dismount, and his steed also confiscated.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES AND THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

We observed that the telegraph wires had been cut, for the purpose of preventing communication with the Canadian cities. The wires were strewn about the road, and some of the poles had also been cut down. The tracks of the Erie and Ontario Grand Trunk roads are said to have been taken up this morning, for some distance in each direction approaching the seat of war. This was denied by some, and we did not have time to go and see for ourselves.

TRAINS ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD—THE STEAMER INTERNATIONAL.

We learn that three trains on the Grand Trunk succeeded in getting away from Fort Erie out of harm's way this morning, before the Fenians had time to reach them. The steamer International is lying at her dock on this side, and is not allowed to cross the river.

THE FENIAN OFFICERS.

We noticed several mounted Fenian officers at and near Waterloo. Their appearance was not particularly cavalier-like. Some had no saddles, some saddles without stirrups, and all had rope bridles. We concluded it must have been a poor day for horse equipage.

PATROLLING—GETTING INFORMATION.

Squads of men were marching up and down the banks of the river for the purpose, as they told us, of "picking up stragglers" from the army. The officers were very reticent. From none of them could we get a satisfactory reply to our questions as to the number of men, the reinforcements expected, the contemplated movements, etc., etc., and were consequently obliged to depend entirely upon our own observations.

THE GENERAL IN COMMAND.

The officer in command of the Fenians across the river is General O'Neill, formerly of the Union army, and we believe from Memphis, Tennessee. We did not happen to see him; but we did see one or two gentlemen in the garb of officers, with whom we had previously had the pleasure of an acquaintance on this side.

GENERAL SWEENEY.

We asked several questions as to the whereabouts of General Sweeney. But the only answer that we could get was that "he was in the right place." It was insinuated by some that he was in Toronto; others were of opinion that he was "at Ogdensburg, and probably fighting already."

PEOPLE LEAVING FOR THIS SIDE.

Although there does not appear to be anything like a panic among the people on the other side, still many of the females and children have come across the river, bringing a portion of their effects with them.

SOME SHOOTING.

Mr. Lewis, the postmaster at Waterloo, entered a small boat early this morning and started for this side. He was ordered to return, and not doing so immediately, was shot at by some of the men, but fortunately not hit. He came back, and it is said that those who did the shooting were afterwards placed under arrest by the officers. We heard that a man belonging to the Canadian Rifles—a squad of which is said to have been at Fort Erie—was shot at, on the supposition that he was starting for Port Colborne as a bearer of despatches or of information hostile to the interests of the Fenians.

APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

The troops are not uniformed, though some of them have military caps, some coats, etc. Once in a while something very like a "Gray-back" dress is seen, and we observed several belt-plates with the initials "C. S. A." on them.

THE SUPPLIES.

From what we could see and learn, we are inclined to believe that the Fenian army is deficient in supplies. We saw no "commissary stores," and it would seem that no provision has been made for feeding the troops. Soldiers, to fight, must eat, an empty stomach is not calculated to inspire confidence or courage. But we suppose those in authority know their own business—at any rate it is no funeral of ours.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE RIVER.

As matters stand at present there is more excitement on this side than in Canada. Crowds are gathered on the banks of the river at all points where a view of the opposite shore can be obtained, and there is a continuous stream of people going towards Black Rock. The street cars are thoroughly filled. The wharves and piers of the Rock are also crowded.

RUMORS.

There was a report this morning on the street, that Windsor, opposite Detroit, had been burned by the Fenians, and that large numbers of the invaders were crossing at that point. Subsequent news contradicts these statements, and telegraphic communication is uninterrupted between Detroit and Stratford, C. W., although a great state of excitement prevails at the latter place.

The lines in this vicinity are mostly all cut, and there are rumors that the Fenians are crossing the St. Lawrence River.

THE FREEDMEN.

Trouble Between the Whites and Blacks in Florida—Serious Results Expected.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* correspondent attending General Steedman's investigation of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs says: "The investigation [illegible] considerable improvement in the workings of the Bureau in those localities, as compared with its operations in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Some time ago, a British American negro, from New Brunswick, attempted to found an empire on one of the Georgia islands, but he was soon deposed by his own subjects of the [illegible] Bureau. Trouble seems to be brewing between the whites and blacks in Florida, growing out of the sales of rebel lands for taxes. A repetition of the Memphis and Newbern riots is feared."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE NEGROES.

About 300 colored couple were married last week at the Freedmen's village on Arlington Heights, in pursuance of Gen. Howard's recent order relative to concubinage.

ILLINOIS GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Prominent Illinoisans here assert the object of Third Auditor Wilson's recent visit to Chicago was to peddle out Illinois offices in the Johnson interest. By some means or another he succeeded in making the President believe that the strong band, of which Mr. Wilson was formerly Lieutenant General, could be turned over to the support of the Administration, if he was intrusted with the distribution of the Executive patronage, and was at once furnished with a *carte blanche* to Illinois, to select whoever he pleased for appointment to the Federal offices in that State.

The arrangement was that no man should be appointed whose confirmation would be opposed by the Illinois Senators.

Another object of Mr. Wilson's mission, it is said, was to purchase the paper with which Charles A. Dana has been connected.

INVITATION DECLINED.

Messrs. Thomas Hoyne, Bowen and Wadsworth, representing the trustees of the Douglas Monument Fund Association, arrived here from Chicago yesterday to invite the President and Mr. Seward to be present at the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner-stone of the monument. They were informed that the duties of these officials were such that they could not be present, if the ceremony takes place on the 4th of July as has been proposed, but that if it were postponed for six or eight weeks, they might perhaps be able to get away from Washington. What conclusion was reached, if any, is not yet known.

THE ARRESTED BANK PRESIDENT.

Huyck, the President of the Merchants' National Bank, whose arrest was telegraphed last night, was unable to give the $50,000 bail required, and accordingly was committed to jail this afternoon.

SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Southern Homestead bill, applicable to blacks as well as whites, is still in the hands of a conference committee, consisting of Senators Kirkwood, Wilson and Davis, and Representatives Rice, Marvin and Ancona. There is a difference of opinion upon two points as the bill passed the House. No entry was allowed to be made for more than eighty acres of public lands, which amount in all to upwards of forty-six million acres in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. The Senate fixed the limitation at one hundred and sixty acres, as it stands in the statutes applicable to the public domain. The Senate also added a section repealing in effect so much of the present law as obliges the settler to take an oath that he has never been engaged in rebellion, and requiring him simply to swear that he will in future, bear true allegiance to the United States. It is understood that three Senators on the Committee support both these amendments, the latter one on the ground that it is for the benefit of the country to give the poor whites of the South little farms, on condition of occupancy and cultivation for five years' representation. Messrs. Julian and Rice, the majority of the Committee on the part of the House, on the other hand, maintain that the privilege of settling upon the public domain should not be given to rebels.

ABOUT FENIANS.

The War Department this evening received information from the Northern frontier to the effect that the Fenians are skedaddling from Canada, and that 700 of them have been arrested by the United States authorities.

It is announced on authority that Head Centre James Stephens will reach here on Thursday next, and address the Fenian Brotherhood at one of our parks on Friday afternoon. There is consequently great excitement among the Circles.

One hundred and fifty Fenians are reported to have left for the North during yesterday, part by water, and a gang of seventy or so left by railroad this evening. The average number furnished by this city for the overthrow of Canada is given, on Fenian authority, at over 450, some of whom left here more than a week ago. There is a very general disposition to non-committalism with respect to strength.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate will resume the consideration of the proposed Constitutional amendment to-morrow. Some Senators object to the insertion in the Constitution, in any form, of a clause indicating that the repudiation of the national obligations has ever been, is now, or ever can be regarded as possible, and therefore would be glad to see the 4th section entirely dropped. This is not at all likely to be done, though a change in phrase is not impossible. The word "obligations," as it now stands, being considered rather broad in its signification, and possibly liable to such an interpretation as will prevent necessary modifications of existing laws.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

London County, Virginia, has been recently much exercised about the choice of a Sheriff. The rebel guerilla leader White, was elected on Thursday last by 1,500 votes against 976 for Luckett. White is a warm supporter of "My Policy," and canvassed as the Johnson candidate, while Luckett, bore the odium of having been endorsed more than a year by those who joyfully welcome the return of national authority.

ANOTHER CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

They have another Civil Rights case in Baltimore. In a certain will case, the counsel on one side offered a colored witness, but the counsel for defence objected on the ground that the State laws prohibited colored testimony wherein white persons were interested. After argument the court decided to receive the testimony as the Civil Rights Bill overrides State enactments.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

Suspended by General Grant, and allowed to resume publication by order of the President, on a pledge to support the policy of the Executive, now announces that it has been designated to publish the Richmond letter list, on account of the undeviating support given by it to the National Administration.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The city election of Washington takes place to-morrow. The candidates for Mayor are two—Wallock, the present incumbent, and Early, the representative of the old Whig element. The latter will receive the votes of the real Union men; but Wallock will undoubtedly be re-elected.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The house bill for the equalization of bounties has not yet been considered by the Senate Military Committee. Letters are being received from the soldiers praying that state or municipal bounties already read shall not be deducted from the hundred dollars a year appropriated to each volunteer by the bill.

PROPOSED PROMOTION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

A proposition will be made in the Senate on the bill creating the grade of General, that Gen. Sherman be made Lt. General in case of Grant's promotion to the rank of General.

GOOD RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

The Congressional visit to West Point to attend General Scott's funeral may not be unproductive of good results there. In a conversation between Speaker Colfax and General Cullum, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the Speaker urged, in strong language, the necessity, after the experience of the past, of making prominent in the instruction of cadets the supremacy of the allegiance due to the General Government, the indestructibility of the Republic and the exceeding wickedness of the crime of treason.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue this week were over $7,000,000, and the total receipts for May amount to nearly $22,000,000.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AFFAIRS.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the district of Missouri and Arkansas, reports the number of rations estimated as necessary to be issued to the destitute during June, as follows: Whites, 80,000; freedmen, 11,000. The agent of the State of Alabama for the distribution of supplies to the destitute, says: "Gentlemen of prominence send up the most earnest and touching appeals for an increased supply of food, and represent the wretched and suffering condition of their people. This destitution which has so rapidly increased since January, must continue to increase rather than diminish, until something can be realized from the present growing crops."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It is said that there is a prospect that the House Judiciary Committee will make a report next week of the result of their investigations as to the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Much of testimony recently taken has been with reference to the antecedents and character of the witnesses who are relied upon to make out a case against Davis. The testimony, so far, is damaging in the extreme to the witnesses thus relied upon. Most of them are shown to be abandoned characters and villains of the deepest dye.

The United States District Court will meet in Richmond on Monday, and the case of Jeff. Davis will be called. District Attorney Chandler will move its continuance to the October term. The counsel for Davis will then ask that bail for the prisoner be fixed.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

It is said that Mr. O'Connor will be in Richmond on Monday, to appear in the trial of Jeff. Davis. It is not expected that the trial will go on, but Mr O'Conner is to appear for the purpose of claiming his right to bail if he is not tried, and to be set at large. A similar statement is current in Johnsonian circles.

A MAYOR SUSPENDED.

Major T. W. Stanhope, Twelfth United States Infantry, commanding the post at Norfolk, has suspended J. B. White, Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., from office, by order of President Johnson, he being unpardoned. Mayor White was an officer in the Confederate army.

A HIGH TAXED TOWN.

The citizens of Alexandria are moving beyond the corporation limits, to escape the outrageous taxes, independent of the Internal Revenue, United States Income, State and county taxes. The city expects to raise $900,000 out of a population of eight thousand, whites and blacks. Two-thirds of the stores are for rent, and business is being driven from the place. Adams' Express Company, having been assessed $30,000 by the rebel municipal authorities, is among the moving masses.

A CIRCULAR.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, and sent it to every Postmaster receiving over $3,000 from his office, requiring him to show that he has paid his income tax.

SEWING MACHINE PATENT.

Grover & Baker have applied for a re-issue of their fourteen years' patent. The last day of filing arguments in opposition is Monday, June 4th.

NORTH CAROLINA REBELS.

The movement in the Raleigh (N. C.) Convention, at its opening, to effect an adjournment, is well understood here to have been a rebel artifice, but the Union element was too strong. It is expected the State Constitution will be modified so as to exclude prominent and leading rebels from citizenship.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Richard T. Cox, of the District of Columbia. Mr. Cox was pardoned under the tenth exception of the Proclamation of Amnesty, excepting all those from the general amnesty who voluntarily left their homes in a border state to aid in the rebellion.

Bird Shooting Match.

PALMYRA, N. Y., June 2.—The contest for double bird shooting was renewed this morning. E. Horan won the first prize, W. H. Cobb, the second, and Gen. J. Marsh the third. The Forester Club of Buffalo carry off six out of the seven prizes given for shot-gun shooting.

FROM EUROPE.

A European Congress to Assemble at Paris for the Settlement of the Austro-Prussian Difficulty—No Relaxation of Austrian Military Preparations.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamers Hermann, from Southampton on May 23d, and [illegible], from Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th, have arrived.

The London *Post* of the 22d publishes a Paris telegram stating it is definitely arranged that representatives of France, England and Russia on the one side, and Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, will assemble at the foreign ministry in Paris, under the Presidency of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, for formally opening the conference to solve pacifically the pending question between Austria, Prussia and Italy.

It is reported at Paris that Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly proceed to Vienna.

The London *Herald* says Congress nor conference can do anything more than adjourn the war, unless one or the other of the combatants becomes exhausted under the burden of its preparations.

The official Dresden journal of the 21st says the Congress was agreed to by all the Powers, and would meet on the 25th.

According to some authorities, Austria evinced a disinclination to join the conference, and it was asserted that should she persist, she would be represented *pro tem* by England and Russia. There is however, no indication of relaxation in military preparations by the several powers, and the almost universal feeling was that a pacific solution was hopeless.

Prussia has issued a decree that in the event of war merchant ships belonging to the enemy will not be liable to capture on the high sea by her war vessels; this measure only to apply in case of reciprocity from the enemy.

An intrenched camp is to be constructed near [illegible], as a point of concentration for the Austrian troops.

The Austrian commandant at Vienna, issued a notification warning inhabitants against attempting to induce enlistments in the Italian volunteer corps, also, against inciting desertions. These offences will be dealt with by martial law.

It was continually asserted that Austria refused to discuss any proposition for a cession of Venetia.

The formation of Italian volunteers into regiments commenced on the 21st of May.

A Vienna despatch states that the alliance between Prussia and Italy binds each to support the other in case of attack by Austria.

Wagner, a Government informer, was stabbed at Howe, near Dublin. The man recently returned from America, where he served in the Confederate army. He is seriously wounded. The attempted assassin was arrested.

The cattle plague is reported in another part of the Island, the county of Waterford.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur d'Armée* says several journals have spoken of military preparations in France. We are authorized to declare all such reports unfounded.

Reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon is complete.

A modification of the French Cabinet is again spoken of. The ministry will probably be changed.

SPAIN.—Allusions in the British Parliament regarding the bombardment of Valparaiso caused a profound sensation in Madrid.

HOLLAND.—All the ministry have resigned.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, April 27.—The Basuta war has closed.

Advices from Melbourne, April 25th, states that the Tariff is settled, the Government consenting to the appropriation bills. The recall of Gov. Darling created great excitement.

A Calcutta telegram states that the market is much depressed.

Prince Carlos, of Hohenzollern, makes a formal entry into Bucharest on the 24th.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton sales for two days, 10,000 bales. Market dull and lower. Speculators and exporters took 1,900 bales. The Manchester market is flat. Breadstuffs are very dull. Wheat is inactive; Western red, 10s 8d@10s 9d. Corn is declining, at 30s. 3d@30s. Provisions and beef dull. Pork flat and considerably lower. Bacon inactive and declining. Butter dull. Lard quiet and firm; holders demand an advance; American 73@73.6. Ashes inactive. Sugar dull. Coffee—no sales. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine steady. Petroleum very dull and nominal.

LONDON, May 23, p. m.—Consols 86¼@87, 5-20s 64½@65.

LIVERPOOL, May 23, p. m.—European crisis unchanged. The statement that all the powers assented to the Congress was premature; but it has been ascertained that invitations have been sent out.

Cotton firmer. Sales to day of 10,000 bales. To speculators and exporters 2,000.

Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions flat.

LONDON, May 23.—Consols 86⅞@87. 5-20s 65@65¼; Erie 42½@43½; Illinois Central 75¼@76½.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Departure of Fenians for Chicago—Meeting of the State Medical Society, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 3.

About 150 Fenians left this city last night for Chicago on a special train, sent from St. Louis. Most of them are young men who have seen service in the Union army. They carried no arms, but probably know where to find them when wanted. Report says that the men go under command of one Doyle; but little information, however, in relation to the matter can be obtained. A large number of women gathered at the depot to see their husbands, friends and sweethearts take their departure.

The annual meeting of the State Medical Society will be held at Decatur, commencing on Tuesday next, and continue three days. A large attendance is expected, and the meeting promises to be one of great interest.

Hon. J. K. Beveridge received, on Saturday last, the sum of $233.70 in aid of the Monument fund.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Heavy Rains—Survivors of the City of Memphis Disaster—Other Steamer Accidents.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, June 3.

Heavy rains, with thunder and lightning, have interrupted the telegraph and are damaging the crops.

Six of the survivors of the City of Memphis disaster have died in the hospital; the others are doing well.

The Mollie Able ran aground at the head of President Island. She was lightened off to-day by a tow boat.

The Market Boy was blown to pieces and sunk in the storm of Friday night at Council Bend. No casualties.

The St. Francis is falling, with six feet in shallow places.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Politics—Journalistic—Billiard Celebrities, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.

The Marion County Convention met to-day and nominated a full ticket, giving the soldiers all the best offices.

The Union Club open the campaign with a meeting to-night. Hon. H. C. Newcomb will deliver the address.

The *Herald* came out to-day in an enlarged form and is now larger than the *Journal*.

Michael Phelan, Pierre Carme, Joseph Dion, Phil. Tieman and John McDevitt, billiard celebrities, arrived in the city to-day, *en route* for the State tournament at Fort Wayne.

Weather cold and wet.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Old Settlers' Association—Gen. Sherman—Indictments in a Tar and Feather Case, &c.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association was held yesterday, at the Capitol. There was quite a good attendance, and an interesting session was held, closing with a banquet at the Merchants' Hotel last evening.

General Sherman leaves to-day for Superior. General Sibley, Colonel Merriam and Major Prince accompany him.

A dozen or more persons, including some of our leading citizens, have just been indicted by the grand jury for participating in the Murray tar-and-feather case. The affair is raising considerable commotion in many households.

A line of passenger steamers is now running between this city and LaCrosse. They carry no freight and make sure connections. It is a great improvement on the old system.

The weather is dry and hot.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Circuit Court Matters—Contributions to the Lincoln Monument Fund, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—The spring term of the Circuit Court for this county was brought to a close at noon to-day.

The Treasurer of the National Lincoln Monument Fund reports the receipt of $779.98 for the week ending to-day, twenty dollars of which was from the Sunday Schools in the State of Oregon, and $37.70 from an agent of the Association in McLean County.

Col. Lieb, late of the Fifth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, proposes to start a German newspaper in this city at an early day.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The session of the United States Court for Virginia will commence in this city to-morrow. Judge Underwood has not yet arrived, but is expected this morning. James T. Brady, of New York, Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, G. W. Brown, associate counsel for Jeff. Davis, arrived this morning, and are stopping at the Exchange Hotel. C. O'Connor, and George Shea will arrive in a day or two. The counsel will announce their readiness to proceed with the trial of Davis, and in the event of a postponement will submit an application for bail. District Attorney Chandler will probably not be present at this session of the court owing to the serious illness of a member of his family. Major Hennessey, Associate District Attorney, will represent the Government.

The New York Cholera Ships.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Twelve new cases of cholera occurred to-day, and there were several deaths in the hospital ship. Several new cases occurred on the steamer Peruvian, and thirty cases of diarrhea. Dr. Bissell says the weather is bad for cholera patients. A southeast rain storm prevailed all day.

A 1,500 Barrel Oil Well.

BURNING SPRINGS, W. Va., June 2.—No. 3 struck yesterday. Is flowing full 1,500 barrels a day. Is a splendid well.

JOHN B. BROWN, President.

Head Centre Stephens in Philadelphia—His Opposition to the Proposed Attack on Canada—Almost a Riot, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1866.

James Stephens, C. O. I. R., accompanied by Col. Halpine, arrived here about seven o'clock this evening by the Camden & Amboy route. At the Walnut street wharf he was met by Andrew Wynne, District Centre, and several other members of the Fenian Brotherhood. Around the gates a large and enthusiastic crowd had assembled, by whom Mr. Stephens was enthusiastically cheered as he made his way to the carriage which was in waiting to convey him to the Continental Hotel.

At [illegible] o'clock [illegible] National Hall, where a mass meeting was being held. The building was well filled and a fine band discoursed all the latest and most popular Fenian airs. On entering Mr. Stephens was greeted with three cheers by the male members of the audience, while the ladies waived their handkerchiefs and smiled their sweetest. The orator of the evening was introduced to the audience by Mr. Wynne, and after a few preliminary remarks he said:—The men in Ireland ought to be consulted as to the means which should be employed for their liberation. In Ireland their organization was larger and more powerful than any similar conspiracy that ever existed in Europe or elsewhere, and would undoubtedly accomplish the end for which it had been formed, if the Irishmen in this country did not disappoint those at home. Gen. Sweeny, President Roberts and all other leaders in favor of attacking Canada would not be safe for six hours in Ireland, where it was absolutely necessary that fighting should take place this year or the organization would dissolve, never again to be reunited. Mr. Roberts had always been in favor of resigning his position under the Senate faction, and had expressed a willingness to endorse him (Mr. Stephens,) as Mr. O'Mahoney had done, but had not been allowed to do so by the party in New York and New Jersey. The organization had been placed in good working order, and he hoped before leaving Philadelphia that a similar state of things would prevail in Pennsylvania.

During the delivery of his address he was loudly and frequently applauded. On its conclusion a stormy scene ensued, which threatened to result in a riot. A reporter for the press proceeded to ask Mr. Stephens a number of questions intending to find out whether he (Mr. Stephens) would acknowledge himself to be a British spy. Cries of "Put him out," "Knock him down," &c., resounded through the building, and after considerable difficulty the questioner was induced to leave the platform, and harmony was restored.

Mr. Stephens afterwards answered several searching questions put to him by members of the Sweeny party, and the meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Stephens was serenaded at the Continental Hotel about midnight.

THE IRVING BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

Arrest of a Clergyman's Son—How the Alleged Defaulter Managed His Business—The Bank Loses Nothing—All the Money Refunded.

[From the New York World.]

During the past few days, undefined rumors have been set afloat that the Irving Bank, corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, has suffered from a heavy embezzlement of its funds by one of its employes. The vague explanations, founded upon slight knowledge, that have crept into certain prints, have had the effect to increase, no less than to mystify, apprehension as to the real details, which are alleged upon good authority to be as follows:

About a month ago, Mr. Robert D. Snodgrass, of this city, the son of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen, was employed as bookkeeper in the Irving Bank, at a yearly salary of $1,400. His accounts becoming unattended to, the President of the bank directed their speedy posting up, and employed a special assistant to expedite the work, without consulting Mr. Snodgrass, who, the morning the deputy arrived, went angrily to the President, and inquired: "Am I, or this new-comer, the book-keeper here?" He was answered: "You are; the young man is but a temporary assistant." "Then," exclaimed Snodgrass, "either he or I must leave." The assistant not being dismissed, Snodgrass sent in his resignation at once. It was referred to the Board of Directors, who re-referred it to the President. That gentleman refused for the time to accept his resignation, but ever since its filing, Snodgrass, it is stated, remained away, save as to casual visits, from the institution. An examination was at once made of the books, and it is stated that a deficit of some $45,000, between the entries in the main ledger and the account of the paying teller, was discovered. It is further stated that, after patient investigation, it was found that, by collusion with a depositor of the bank, Snodgrass had been in the habit, when the former drew a check say for $5,000 or $500, of omitting to enter it upon his final ledger against the account of the drawer. Some weeks elapsed before all was made apparent. Meantime silence had been rigidly observed. Snodgrass, it is stated, let the bank severely alone for quite a while so far as his presence was concerned. Becoming seemingly reassured, he dropped in now and then to see how matters stood. All having been prearranged, the bank quietly on presenting the case before Judge Monnell, of the Superior Court, on the 16th of May, procured a warrant from his Honor, on which, it is stated, Snodgrass was arrested by a deputy of the Sheriff's office. The arrest was effected very quietly in the bank, while the young man happened in there upon one of his occasional visits. Along with him—if not simultaneously, at least the same day—his alleged confederate was also apprehended.

Upon being arrested, Snodgrass, we are informed, owned up frankly, and ever since, it is stated, has been both penitent and exemplary in his demeanor. For a week past, our reporter ascertained, he has been in confinement in the Ludlow street jail. Half of the deficit, it is stated, he has handed over to the bank; the other has been pledged on the bonds of his friends. Thus the bank loses nothing. In appearance, Snodgrass is slight built, fair complexioned, and a light haired and eyed man, very little over five feet in height, and of a very quiet and gentlemanly exterior and deportment.

A Thrilling Act of Heroism.

[From the St. Hyacynthe C. W. Courier, 28th.]

As a train of the Grand Trunk was passing through this locality during the night, a young gentleman, Mr. Bachand, noticed that a house was on fire, while the people seemed not to have wakened up. He urged the conductor to stop the train, or at least to slacken it, but met with a refusal. The courageous young man leaped, however, from the cars, broke his leg, and yet crept to the burning house, which was that of Mr. Urgele Desmarais, merchant. The family were all asleep, as Mr. Bachand had supposed, and he roused them just in time to save their lives, with one exception, that of a young lady, 22 years old, a niece of Mr. Desmarais. She has perished in the flames, and the Coroner has returned in reference to her a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Bachand certainly deserves a reward from the Humane Society of England.

FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Alabama Famine—Great Destitution—64,000 People Suffering—Interesting Incidents.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 24, 1866.

From accurate and official sources I have ascertained some facts relating to the destitution in various portions of Alabama, which can not fail to enlist the active interest of the truly benevolent wherever your valuable paper is read. Information reported by the Commissioner of the Destitute of Alabama, as well as from other reliable sources, show that, to-day, it would be no extravagant estimate to say there are not less than one hundred thousand widows and orphans, old men, and men disabled in the late war, who are suffering for food, and are real objects of charity. Notwithstanding the liberal assistance offered by the General Government and by individuals, with what has already been done by the State in its crippled condition, the supply of food is utterly inadequate. In view of these facts, both the Governor and Col. M. H. Cruikshank, Commissioner of the Destitute, have applied to Gen. Swayne to increase the amount of rations, for some time past received from his Department, and that officer responded promptly by adding five thousand rations more per day.

During the administration of Gov. Parsons, as Provisional Governor of Alabama, in order to bring the matter to the consideration of the Legislature, he issued a circular to the Probate Judges of the fifty-three counties of the State, to report the number of indigent families and persons, male and female, the nature of the infirmity and the cause of inability to earn a livelihood. Responses from forty-three counties showed an aggregate of 52,921 destitute persons, which, with the estimated number in the counties not reported, gives a total of 64,000 unable to live, without assistance. This was as early as November last, and now the applications for relief come up from not far from double that number.

The supplies furnished by the Government have done incalculable good, but the remoteness of some counties from the capital and supply depots, and the difficulties of communication and want of transportation facilities, and the order of the Government prohibiting the issuing of back rations, have operated unfavorably to an equality of distribution. In a majority of counties sub-agents have not been able to issue more than one-fourth of a full ration, while that quota was insufficient to go around. Thousands suffer daily for the want of bread. Citizens contribute liberally when they are able, but many have been compelled to mortgage their coming crops, as well as their lands and animals, to obtain provisions from abroad to subsist their own families.

The greatest extent of destitution is in the mountainous districts, where the land is unproductive, the farms small, and all are comparatively poor, with no means of cultivating them, while many have never owned a shelter. Gentlemen of high standing constantly send up applications for relief, and represent in touching appeals the suffering condition of the people; and the necessity of increased relief is confirmed by every Probate Judge and County Agent throughout the indigent districts. Until the growing crops can be made available the destitution must continue to increase, and it is estimated that double the quantity of rations now issued by the Government would not be adequate to meet the wants of the people, added to present aid from individual sources. The Legislature authorized the issue of bonds for the relief of the people, but owing to existing political difficulties, and consequent financial embarrassments, Governor Patton, who is exerting himself for the relief of the suffering, has been unable to negotiate the bonds which he has authority to do to the extent of $500,000. His object is to aid the most destitute counties in purchasing grain to prevent the abandonment of crops already planted.

The chief reliance now is upon the chances of an increase of rations by the General Government, and a further increase of fifty per cent from that source would not meet the pressing demand. In one small area, as large as the jurisdiction of a Justice of the peace, thirty families, representing two hundred persons, chiefly widows and orphans, applied under oath for relief on the ground of destitution. In the county of DeKalb, I think it was, the State Senator from that county raised money and purchased corn, which he distributed to five hundred persons for one month, and reported the quantity insufficient. Commissioner Cruikshank relates instances of individual suffering that would move any but a heart as hard as the most obdurate adamant. A few days since, a Judge of one of the northern counties of the State noticed a [illegible] in her arms in a group of females around a spot where rations were expected to be issued. He approached her, and was informed that the delicate little infant was actually perishing from hunger, the mother not being able to afford sufficient nourishment, on account of her not having sufficient food for days.

It is frequently the case that delicate women and infirm old men walk for miles with the hope of getting rations, and have returned weeping in their disappointment; and mothers, half frantic at the thought of going back empty handed, and of meeting their little ones without food, have been seen crying aloud as they passed along the roads.

It may be asked, why do not these people work? Thousands of them are widows and orphans, sisters and mothers, who have no natural protectors, having been deprived of them in the late war. They have no wealthy neighbors, and there are no factories and workshops of any kind, and there are now no facilities to organize a system of labor by which they may obtain work. Hundreds of them daily ask for it, preferring to support themselves rather than rely on the "cold charity of the world." Most of these people live in the poorer counties of the State, and have heretofore subsisted themselves by their small grain farms and the raising of stock, the cattle grazing upon the country, and requiring little attention. These poorer counties contained the largest white population, while the richer ones, in the cotton growing region, mostly in the middle and southern portions of the State, were occupied by the large planters and slave owners. The population of the poorer counties, being more numerous, contributed most to swell the ranks of the armies under the conscription law of the Confederacy, which was no respecter of circumstances from the ages of seventeen to fifty. These suffering people generally lost all their little property during the protracted contest, and its termination found them without food, or the means of obtaining it. The women and boys are endeavoring to cultivate their ruined farms, but are without horses or cattle to draw their plows, or food to sustain themselves while they attempt to dig with the hoe. They can expect but a small return for their labor.

The colored population before the war were, and are now, chiefly located in the richer portions of the State, on the larger plantations, where both food and labor could be more readily obtained. The able-bodied men who were willing to work, found no difficulty in obtaining employment. Those not able to help themselves, obtain relief through the Bureau agencies, where they are not cared for at their old homes. The reports from the different agencies, for the reasons just given, show a much less extent of suffering and hunger, compared with the poor whites, and a consequently larger amount of relief extended to the latter.

Many more things might be recited in this connection, but I forbear. Enough has been said to show the lamentable condition of thousands of the poor population of Alabama, and to excite the attention of the benevolent without regard to section or opinion. It is difficult, for those not familiar with the actual state of affairs in this State, to conceive that all this is not an exaggerated and highly-colored picture, especially among a people willing to work; but much as it may excite incredulity, they are stubborn facts, and are attested by all the officers of the State Government, and every respectable citizen in Northern and Middle Alabama.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS!

There will be a stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery U. D. K. T. this Monday evening, at 7½ p. m., at No. 80 West Randolph street. Visiting Sir Knights are particularly invited. Work on the R. C. By order E. C. E. CLARENCE HUBBARD, Recorder, pro tem.

HO! FOR THE CRIB!

The steamer Bob. Drake, having been recently refitted and newly painted, will leave her dock for the crib daily, at 9 p. m., and at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sundays.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

DR. WALKER, Oculist,

Continues to perform all Surgical Operations necessary to restore SIGHT or correct DEFORMITY; also inserts FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES of the best quality. Office 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COAL AND WOOD.

Hard and soft Coal of all kinds; all Wood and Kindling, all kinds. Consumers are invited to call and buy before the rise in price soon expected. ISAAC COALE, 132 Dearborn-st.

ALL JOURNEYMEN BARBERS

Are herewith invited to attend a meeting, on Monday evening, June 4th, at 8 p. m., at the [illegible] Verein Hall. A full attendance is requested, as there will be business of great importance.

JULIUS BODE, Secretary Barber's Union.

SODA FOUNTAIN

For Sale at a BARGAIN, at WILLARD'S DRUG STORE, 208 State-st.

NEW HOUSE.

Dickson, Merrill & Co.

NO. 102 LAKE STREET.

Having purchased of Messrs. BARTLETT BROS., the entire stock of Goods at No. 102 Lake street, we shall continue the business of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

To which we invite the attention of the former customers of the House, as well as our numerous friends and acquaintances in the city and country.

To parties desirous of purchasing, we can say that our stock, in every department is complete, and we are prepared to offer our Goods at

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

OUR

Merchant Tailoring Department,

will, as heretofore, be under the immediate charge and supervision of Mr. F. W. Capron, and we invite all those wishing for Choice Goods and PERFECT FITS to give us a call, as we shall guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

DICKSON, MERRILL & CO.,

102 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO.

The Best,

The Cheapest,

The Most Durable,

Instruments of this class, now made are

BURDETT'S

COTTAGE ORGANS

For Churches and Schools,

FOR PARLOR AND DRAWING-ROOM.

With "Burdett's Manual Sub Bass," "Burdett's Harmonic Attachment," and "Burdett's Vocal Tremolo," by the use of which the most beautiful effects may be produced at the will of the performer.

Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Manufactured by E. Burdett & Co., successors to J. Estey & Co., 77, 79 and 81 Sedgwick-st., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, General Agents for the Manufacturers.

MAGNETISM.

Mrs. J. K. Ober, Magnetic Physician, has opened an office at Rooms 5 and 6 McCormick's Building, southeast corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. ALL DISEASES TREATED MAGNETICALLY. The cures this lady has made (some of them having baffled the best physicians), are truly astonishing. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to FEMALES SHE HAS NO RIVAL—refers to many well-known citizens of this city who have been radically cured by her treatment. She is very successful in curing Ovaria, Tumors, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Muscular Contraction, Weak Spine, Stiffened Joints, all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Heart, etc. A DIAGNOSIS IS GIVEN CLAIRVOYANTLY. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Excess of money collected for the opening of Thirteenth street ready to be refunded.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, June 2, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the excess of money, over the cost of the improvement collected on the Special Assessment Warrant 180 R. for "Opening a street to be called Thirteenth street, running east from State street to the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company," is in the hands of the City Treasurer ready to be refunded *pro rata* to the parties from whom the same was collected.

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

MASONIC—THERE WILL BE a special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. at their Hall in the Masonic Temple this (MONDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock for work on the R. A. Degree. Members and others of the fraternity are invited to attend. E. E. TUCKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—H. Pomroy & Co., having removed from their old mill, may, on and after June 1st, 1866, be found at their new mill, corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets, near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Dock, where we will continue the Planing Mill business in all its branches. H. POMROY & CO.

DICKSON, MERRILL & CO.,

(Successors to Bartlett Bro's. Wholesale House,)

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE CLOTHING,

Piece Goods, Tailor's Trimmings,

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods,

No. 102 Lake street, Chicago.

Partner Wanted.

$1,500 cash will purchase a half interest in a well-established manufacturing business, paying $10 per day over all expenses. This means business, and none who have not the ready money need apply. Inquire at [illegible], third story.

New Advertisements.

EVERY SATURDAY

CONTENTS OF No. 23.

Princess Dashkaw—*Once a Week.*

A Story of No Man's Land—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Ex-Queen of the French—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Pleasures of Middle Age—*Saturday Review.*

M. Crapaud on his Travels—*Le Moniteur Universel.*

Croquet—*London Fun.*

A Legend of Provence—*The Day of Rest.*

A Ride by Mar Saba to the Dead Sea—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

George Peabody—*The Working Man.*

Foreign Notes—*Our Exchanges.*

A Landscape—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Price 10 Cents.

For Sale by All Newsdealers.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER. By Anne H. M. Brewster. 1 vol. 16 mo. $2.00.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCHES. By L. Agassiz. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.25.

HONOR MAY. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.00.

LEIGHTON COURT. A Country-House Story. By Henry Kingsley. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

ASPHODEL. An American Story. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

THE QUEEN MOTHER and ROSAMOND. By A. C. Swinburne. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR. By Sidney Andrews. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

THE MASQUERADE, and Other Poems. By John G. Saxe. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.

. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, BOSTON.

HAVING OF LATE CONSIDERABLY enlarged my establishment, I desire to call the attention of Publishers, Printers and others to my superior facilities to execute PROMPTLY and in the Most SATISFACTORY MANNER, every description of

Electrotyping and Stereotyping,

SUCH AS

Books, Pamphlets,

Music Plates,

Advertisements,

Wood Engravings,

Checks, Blanks, and Labels,

R. R., Steamboat and Office Dies,

Canceling and Business Stamps,

Bookbinders' Plates,

Soap Stamps, Etc., Etc.

Special attention paid to orders for WOOD ENGRAVING (plain or in colors), which will be filled with despatch, and at moderate prices.

A long experience in the business, strict personal attention to it, and the employment of the best and most skillful workmen, with the most approved machinery and apparatus, enables the undersigned to execute all work entrusted to him with the GREATEST PROMPTNESS, in a SUPERIOR STYLE, at MODERATE PRICES.

A. ZEESE, 81 Dearborn St., Chicago.

P. O. Box 2354.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Upon positive information from the Manager of the Great Western Railway, we can assure all passengers desiring to go East via the Great Central Route, that no interruption has occurred to the through passenger trains upon that line, and not the least danger is apprehended.

The Michigan Central will continue to issue Through Tickets as usual.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CAR

Will leave Central Depot as usual, Sunday, at 9:30 p. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

190 & 192 Washington-st,

CHICAGO, ILL.

RICHARD'S IRON WORKS
CHICAGO
ILL.

PORTABLE & STATIONARY ENGINES,

Richards' Corn Shellers, Elevators AND WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.

Great Central Route VIA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

All Passenger and Freight Trains are running as usual on regular time between

DETROIT AND NIAGARA FALLS,

And passengers via MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. from Chicago, can rely on making sure connections and regular time via Detroit and Niagara Falls to

Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston and All East.

Express Trains leave GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT at

7 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

PULLMAN'S ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all night trains.

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. R. W., 91 Lake-st.

J. L. MANDELL, formerly with E. R. Bampton & Co., having associated with himself Mr. E. F. BROWN, will hereafter carry on the Boot and Shoe Business at 153 Clark-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally.

Mandell & Brown,

Dealers in every Variety and Style of Boots and Shoes,

153 Clark Street, Chicago.

J. L. MANDELL. E. F. BROWN.

PROPOSALS FOR LAMP POSTS AND STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, June 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Saturday, June 16th, for Street Lamps and Lamp Posts, all to be according to such specifications for the doing of the same as are on file at this office, or according to such patterns of work as are adopted by the Board at [illegible].

Sale Posts and Lamps will be paid for from the special assessments levied to defray their cost, when the same shall be collected.

Separate bids will be received for the lamps and for the Posts. The number is estimated at about [illegible] of each, but the Board reserve the right of determining the greater number.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Street Lamps (or Lamp Posts)," and be accompanied with the usual [illegible] bond, with sureties, to be approved by the board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PAPER HANGINGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO VENTILATION CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Griffith's Archimedean Ventilator.

Thorough ventilation guaranteed in all buildings, vessels, and railway cars, by their application.

The only sure cure for smoky chimneys ever invented. Excludes all dampness and frees the chimney from soot.

The greatest invention of the age, as attested by hundreds of certificates. Call for a circular and see the Ventilators in operation at

19 & 21 Dearborn-st.,

C. L. RICE & CO., General Agents.

New Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT!

The United States

PRIZE CONCERT

To have been given at the

Crosby Opera House,

Monday, May 28, 1866,

Will be given at the

CHICAGO SKATING RINK!

On Wabash Avenue,

Monday, July 9, 1866,

ON WHICH OCCASION

Half a Million Dollars in Prizes

Will be Presented to Ticket-Holders, including

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, (not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold), as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

We advise all Parties wanting Tickets

To send for them, without delay, as we have but a limited number left on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that should they all be sold at the time their order is received, the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our Office, 123 Dearborn street; price, $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets to one address for [illegible]

In every case send the name and Post Office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, P. O. order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

Head Office 81 Madison street.

Tickets for Sale at 79 Clark St., Chicago.

The proprietors will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $5,000; also, there will be $5,000 reserved from the person drawing the $20,000 prize, for the same purpose.

REFERENCES—Hon. [illegible], M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Lacock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. [illegible], Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Miss.; [illegible], Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago.

Proposals for inserting this advertisement are requested.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

CHICAGO, ILL.

It was to our Plows the

FIRST PREMIUM

Was awarded AT THE FIELD TRIAL at the late Iowa State Fair. Also, first Premium at late ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN STATE FAIRS.

WATCHES, WATCHES.

JULES JURGENSEN,

JAMES NARDIN

FINE CHRONOMETER

AND

LEVER WATCHES!

Just received direct a large invoice of beautiful Gold and Silver Watches from the celebrated Factory of Auguste Favre Brandt.

LOCLE SUISSE.

Made expressly for us, which we can sell full as low as before the war.

MATSON & HOES, 117 Lake street.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 16th, will run a Passenger Train between

CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE,

Daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leaving Kankakee at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Leaving Chicago at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 7:00 p. m.

Kankakee is a flourishing city of about 4,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Kankakee River, fifty-six miles from Chicago.

Commutation tickets, at greatly reduced rates will be sold at all stations between Chicago and Kankakee. This train will also stop at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park and Wood Lawn. [illegible]

For tickets and further information apply at the General Ticket Office in the Great Central Depot.

M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO., Commission Merchants, for the sale of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES & WOOL. Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Rush-st., Chicago, Ill.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, Nos. 1 & 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO. C. H. ANDREWS. W. J. HITCHCOCK. W. C. ANDREWS. W. J. M'KINNIE.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., 43 Clark Street. Bankers, Dealers in Exchange, Government Securities, &c.

TUG FOR SALE.

A new medium-sized Tug, suitable for harbor towing. For particulars as to size, power, &c., inquire of WM. S. BREWSTER, No. 10 Exchange Place, Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

The only roofing material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements so long as the structure it protects.

IT IS FIRE-PROOF

AND

WATER-PROOF.

FROST DOES NOT CRACK NOR HEAT DISSOLVE IT. Send for circulars. Contracts made for roofing buildings. County Licenses granted. Materials and all information furnished by WHITACRE & RAYMOND, Licensees for Illinois and Wisconsin. No. 96 Lasalle street (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer 5773.

CRAGIN BROTHERS,

FENCE WIRE.

230 Lake Street.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

No. 134 South Water St., Chicago,

Manufacturers of

Lard and Tallow Oils,

[illegible]

VAXENE AND TALLOW CANDLES,

General Dealers in

Lubricating and Burning Oils.

LEAVE YOUR MEASURE FOR

SHIRTS

At WILSON'S, 136 Dearborn street. [illegible] perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Batcheller's Forks,

Disston's Saws,

Wostenholm's Cutlery,

ALLEN'S BLACK LEAD COMPOUND,

BABBIT METAL.

Very superior, the BEST in market, just received and for sale by

WM. BLAIR & CO.,

179 & 181 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO STEAM GAUGE WORKS.—We are prepared to [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

[illegible]

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866.

THE FENIAN COLLAPSE.

The Fenian invasion of Canada has ended as suddenly as it began. The raiders who crossed at Buffalo are all dispersed, captured, or killed. The greater portion of them are prisoners of the U. S. steamer Michigan, which intercepted them in their attempted flight, at three o'clock, Sunday morning. They retreated just in time to escape a Canadian force of 5,500 men, who were preparing to attack them at daylight. It appears that they got away with good appetites, having had nothing to eat since they left Buffalo, but what they picked up on the road. Nobody but an Irishman would have thought of sending an army into Canada without rations. Nobody but an Irishman would have thought of invading Canada by private subscription. If Gen. Sweeney had heeded the maxim of his great countryman, the Duke of Wellington, that "armies march on their stomachs," he might have prolonged his stay in Canada by twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The net results of the raid are that the Fenians have murdered and robbed a few Canadians, spent their money, lost their army, and brought their cause to ruin. This is as much as a Fenian republic could expect to accomplish in so short a time. The O'Mahoney faction exhausted their assets three weeks ago gazing at Campo Bello Island. The Sweeney-Roberts faction have now depleted their exchequer. Both treasuries being empty, they have no further occasion to quarrel with each other. Those who escape can now betake themselves to some honest calling, and reflect that they have postponed the day of Ireland's independence a long time by their blundering and wicked raid upon a people who are in no way responsible for the wrongs of Ireland.

We give no heed to the theory that the movement at Fort Erie is a mere feint to draw off the attention of the British forces from St. Albans or Ogdensburgh, where the real movement is to begin. There has been no concentration of Fenians at either of these points of sufficient magnitude to create apprehensions at Montreal. The whole movement has collapsed, and the Fenians themselves should be thankful that the end has come before any more of them got into the scrape.

A perplexing question is raised by the capture of seven hundred of the fugitives by the steamer Michigan. Whether they are to be dealt with under the neutrality laws or under the extradition treaty, is a question for the Courts to decide. It may be held that the neutrality laws contemplate a state of war between two belligerent powers, and that as the Fenians represent no belligerent power, they have not rendered themselves liable to be proceeded against under that act. Moreover, the neutrality act applies only to officers, and persons engaged in enlisting others to serve in hostile expeditions against foreign powers or states. If, in view of these facts, they are not liable to be proceeded against for violation of neutrality, they are subject to the operation of the extradition treaty, which remands persons, who have committed "murder or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers," on the territory of Great Britain, and have escaped to the United States, to be delivered up on the demand of the Government against which the offence was committed. The hearing of any case arising under the extradition treaty may be had before any Justice of the Supreme Court, or any Judge of the United States District Courts, or of the State Courts, or any duly authorized Commissioner of the United States Courts. The chances of a successful application under the extradition treaty in the present instance would be much greater if the Canadian Judges, Coursol and Smith, had not practically nullified it by discharging the St. Albans raiders from custody—an act which we know was sincerely regretted by the Canadian Government, but which was nevertheless the official act of the province. It is not unlikely that Sweeny and Roberts had enough method in their madness to count upon the exasperation on this side of the line, consequent upon the St. Albans raid, as one of the elements in their favor in the contingency which has happened. If the bad precedent, which Coursol and Smith established, shall become the common law of the two countries, and public law and solemn treaties shall be violated, and life and property thereby jeopardized, the mischief and demoralization will not have had their beginning on this side of the line.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The treaty of Vienna made in 1815 is "detested" by other nations besides the French. The overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty led to "reconstruction" of territorial limits. But this adjustment of boundaries was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations. No regard was paid to the wishes of the populations. "Nationalities" were not respected. Territory was sliced up and partitioned by the crowned heads, as freely as a grocer cuts up cheese. Poland was hacked into three pieces, Russia taking about two-thirds and Austria and Prussia dividing the remainder between them. Italy, which was esteemed a very nice juicy melon, was cut into about a dozen pieces and divided round among the robbers and their relations. Several small German States were "gobbled" by Prussia and Austria. France was pared close and deprived of her Rhine provinces and Belgium. Great Britain furnished most of the money and ships and part of the men that put Bonaparte down, but she was completely "cheated" when the spoil was divided, and got nothing; which is one reason for her present resolution to keep out of the impending fight.

But the people of Europe were discontented with the arbitrary, dynastic terms of peace and partition of territory. This discontent culminated in the democratic uprisings of 1848, which however failed by reason of bad leadership. Since then the drift of feeling has been towards a reorganization based on nationalities. People speaking the same language and derived from the same stock desire to be organized together into distinct governments. This sentiment became so powerful in Italy as to break through the treaty of Vienna. The centripetal force of national attraction united all the petty states of Italy into one nation under the rule of the republican king Victor Emanuel—except Rome which is kept out by French bayonets, and Venice which is held in the grasp of Austria. But the fixed resolve, the uppermost thought in the minds of all Italians is, to liberate these provinces and annex them, and then move the capital to Rome. And to this end the Italians are preparing to plunge into a sanguinary struggle with Austria, to rescue Venice.

A similar longing after a grand, consolidated, national organization pervades the breasts of the German masses, from the Baltic to the Danube. Italy was reconstructed and nationalized by the annexation of the [illegible] States to Sardinia, and the whole were afterwards reorganized into the United Kingdom of Italy. Prussia aims to play the same role and absorb the smaller German States into her own organization. But Austria stands in the path of her ambition. If Bismarck were a man of the liberal sentiments and comprehensive grasp of mind of Count Cavour, he could accomplish his object. But he is a despot by nature, and hates the principles of democracy. Hence the Republicans of Germany hate him, and oppose his plans, and object to being swallowed up by Prussia. If Bismark sympathized with the liberal tendencies of the age; if he fraternized with the German people; if he had proclaimed that his purpose was to gather the children of the whole Fatherland under the protecting [illegible] from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The German people, now ruled over by thirty-six petty despots, long for Nationality with Constitutional Liberty. But Bismark repels them; they distrust and detest him. They do not desire that a German Empire shall be founded with a tyrant to domineer over them; [illegible] a Constitutional King, such as Victor Emanuel.

Austria is fearful of Prussian territorial aggrandizement, and thwarts her ambitious designs at every step. Thus, she refuses to sell her interest in the Schleswig-Holstein plunder on any terms, and Prussia is determined to have it. But if the latter ventures on a trial of strength with Austria, she expects to gain more territory than the little Province of Holstein, before the war is ended. Turn to the map of Europe and look at the peculiar [illegible] body of the Kingdom by the intervention of a parcel of little Duchies. [illegible] in Prussia—that is, the great bulk of her inhabitants are Protestants [illegible] Northern Germany. The States that would naturally fuse with Prussia, on account of homogeneity of sentiments and interests and geographical contiguity, have the following number of inhabitants and territorial extent:

	Population.	Square Miles.
Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holstein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schleswig	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oldenburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hesse-Cassel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anhalt-Dessau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anhalt-Bernburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxe-Gotha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxe-Weimar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxe-Coburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxe-Meiningen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darmstadt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waldeck	58,000	445
Detmold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	230,000	132
Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lubeck	[illegible]	142
Bremen	90,000	113
Lippe Detmold	108,310	445
Saxe-Hildburghausen	30,770	170
Lichtenstein	7,150	64
Total	[illegible]	181,083

The acquisition of those small States would add one-third to the population and area of Prussia, and make her territory compact and united. The possession of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen would secure her a large foreign commerce and enable her to build and employ a navy of respectable extent, and to take high rank among European powers. With these additions to her boundaries Prussia might be able to complete the absorption of the remaining small States of Germany, unless they became annexed to Austria, which some of them would prefer to do. Bavaria, which is the largest of the German States after Prussia, would undoubtedly prefer a union with Austria to Prussia, and so would also Wurtemburg and Baden. They are Catholic, like Austria, and would naturally prefer political, social and religious relations with the Austrian Empire which joins them on the East, to that with Protestant Prussia, which lies a long distance to the north of them. They would add about 48,000 square miles and 8,000,000 of population to Austria. And if the latter should lose Venice in the war, and gain Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden, she would then be the largest nation in Europe except Russia, containing 41,000,000 of souls and 285,000 square miles of territory. About half of her population would then be German, and the rest Slavonic. Instead of fighting with each other, Prussia and Austria might agree on a division of the spoil and save bloodshed. If Prussia would consent to let France have the Rhine boundary, including Belgium, and Austria should sell Venice to Italy, the four parties could get what each hopes to secure by force of arms. After they have fought each other for a couple of years, killed half a million of men and doubled their national debts, it is very possible that they may conclude peace and agree on a reconstruction of boundaries, embracing substantially the territorial limits above described. France wants the natural boundary of the Rhine and the French Netherlands. Prussia wants a score of the little Duchies. Italy wants Venice and Rome, and Austria wants the Southern German States; while Russia wants Turkey, and in the event of a general war, she stands an excellent chance of obtaining a part, at least, of the long coveted fowl.

IRISH REBELLIONS—ROBERT EMMETT.

Ireland has been in a state of chronic insurrection ever since the outbreak of 1641 in Ulster, which prevailed until 1649, when Cromwell appeared upon the scene and crushed the rebellion, not merely with an iron hand, but with a degree of ferocity which will forever stain the memory of that great man. By confiscating four-fifths of the soil of the country, he planted the seeds of new insurrections, which grew in part out of the natural hatred of those who were dispossessed of their estates, and quite as much out of the natural rapacity of the new landlords, who felt that their titles were insecure, and strove to make the largest amount of money out of them in the least time. In 1688, the Irish took up arms for James II, and were put down again by William of Orange at the decisive battle of the Boyne. The French Revolution was the exciting cause of the next rebellion, which took place in 1798, and was put down like the others, with sanguinary violence. The rebellion of 1803, led by Robert Emmett, was one of the least important of all the insurrectionary movements of Ireland, but the romantic enthusiasm of young Emmett, and his attachment for Sarah Curran, which led to his capture and execution, conspired to endear him to the Irish people, and to give him a name among them second only to that of St. Patrick.

The Introduction to Miss Martineau's History of the Thirty Years' Peace, recently written by that gifted woman for the American edition of her work, recites the circumstances of Emmett's brief career and untimely death. As some of our readers may not be familiar with the details of this tragedy, we publish a few pages from Miss Martineau's volume, which possess a mournful interest at this juncture:

"During the short peace of Amiens, some of the educated Irish, among whom was Curran, went to Paris, full of sympathy for the French republicans, and expecting to witness there such a state of things as they desired to see established in Ireland. Curran, for one, was grieved to the heart at what he saw. 'Never was there a scene,' he wrote to his son in October, 1802, 'that could furnish more to the weeping or the grinning philosopher; they might well agree that human affairs were a sad joke. I see it everywhere, and in everything.' Some few young men, however, were either not so disenchanted, or they hoped that they could manage things better in Ireland. Among these was one who is believed to have been admitted to consultation with Napoleon himself. The Court physician at Dublin, Dr. Emmett, who was now just dead, had had two sons, who were both implicated in the rebellion of 1798. Thomas, the elder, escaped the gallows, and was now in America. Robert was under age, and was not pursued; and it was he who now saw Napoleon, and became the head of the new conspiracy.

"By his father's death he obtained 2,000 or 3,000 pounds, which he devoted to his political purposes. His papers show that a rising was organized throughout Wicklow, Wexford and Kildare, as well as in remote districts; and that he had reason to rely on very extensive support. The same papers show that he was aware at times, to the full extent, of the risk he ran; and this indicates a fault in his honor, which impairs the sympathy that would otherwise be commanded by the lot of one so young, so benevolent and so ardent, cast into such times. He clandestinely obtained the affections of Curran's youngest daughter; and deservedly thereafter suffered under a restless misery of mind, of which the records are very touching. He thanks God for having given him a sanguine disposition; declares that to this he runs from reflection; and hopes that if he is to sink into the pit beneath his feet, it will be while he is gazing upwards at the vision of his hopes. He seems to have been so absorbed in his visions of a platonic republic as never to have thought of the wretchedness to others that he might be creating; never to have had a moment's remorse for renewing the horrors of the preceding insurrection; never even to have considered that it was a grave offence to break up the order and security of social life, without being amply prepared to substitute something which might compensate for its temporary loss. But if he did not suffer at the outset from the pangs of conscience, he had not the peace of the calmly devoted; and it was a mistake to endeavor, as some do this day, to make him a hero, and to speak of him as noble. As he slept on his mattress in the depot where his pikes and gunpowder were stored, he was as much of a tool as they; and the deep compassion with which we regard such a picture of Robert Emmett can have in it but little mixture of respect. He never breathed to Miss Curran a hint of his purposes; and it was on the eve of the outbreak that he obtained her vows.

"The other leaders were a fanatic, named Russell, an old half-pay officer, who was expecting the millennium, and desired to have a share in bringing it on; and an agitator, named Quigley, who came over from France with a full purse. Emmett agitated in Dublin; Russell in the North; and Quigley in Kildare. An outlaw, named Dwyer, who, with a band of desperate men, infested the Wicklow mountains, promised his aid to Emmett, when the enterprise should be fairly begun. When he should see the green flag floating over Dublin Castle, he would bring his men down from the mountains and overawe the city. It was at Christmas, 1802, that Emmett came over from France; and the swearing in of the conspirators presently began. Some of the subordinates broke their oath, and gave information to the police so early as February; but the authorities were perplexed by the frequent changes in the plans of the conspirators, and were at last surprised.

"Lord Hardwicke thought that more mischief would be done by alarming the country than by letting a contemptible plot, as he considered this, come to a head. He satisfied himself that the North would not stir. He believed, with Lord Redesdale, that the discontented in Limerick, though formidable as banditti, were of no account as rebels; he caused a force of soldiery to be sent to Kildare, to keep order there; and he trusted to the strength of the Dublin garrison for the safety of the capital. This might all be very well; but some incidents occurred before the outbreak which should have suggested immediate vigilance.

"On the 14th of July, the anniversary of the French revolution, the orderly citizens of Dublin were surprised, and rather alarmed, by the strength of demonstration on the part of the populace. The bonfires were very numerous and very large; and a rabble rout, such as seldom came forth into the daylight of the principal streets, danced and sang and shouted round them. These were too fair a specimen of poor Emmett's forces.

"On the 16th, an explosion in the midst of the city made the windows rattle and many hearts quake. The gunpowder in Emmett's depot in Patrick street, had blown up. The police found pikes and preparations for the manufacture of gunpowder. The conspirators believed that they had misled the police about how such things happened to be there, and they were confirmed in their hope by the quiescence of the Government; and especially by the viceroy remaining at his lodge in the park, guarded only by a sergeant and twelve men, and by the absence from town of almost every considerable member of the Government. Still, it was necessary to expedite the rising; or Emmett thought so. The French agents begged for delay, thinking the prospect desperate; but Emmett [illegible] He wanted a Republic, and they knew and cared nothing about such things. They might be ready for uproar, but by no means for achieving a political revolution. One circumstance which determined the moment of rising was, that the Eve of St. James fell on a Saturday that year. On the Eve of St. James the people dress the graves in the Church of St. James with flowers and green. Numbers would be abroad for this purpose, and numbers more because it was market day, when wages were paid and spent. On that Saturday the 23d of July, the outbreak was to begin.

"It began; and within an hour Emmett was a horror-struck fugitive. In the evening the inhabitants of St. James street saw some men distributing pikes among the peasantry who thronged the streets. The residents put up their shutters and barred their doors. If any messenger went to the barracks, half a mile off, where there were 4,000 soldiers, no soldier or police appeared. Presently, at dusk, some horsemen galloped through the principal streets; and the mob grew violent. A manufacturer, named Clarke, who employed many operatives, addressed the people on meeting them in his evening ride; but they would not listen to him; so he hastened to the Castle to give the alarm. On returning, one of his own men brought him down from his horse by a shot, which was severe but not mortal. At this moment a rocket was sent up, and a cannon fired, and at the signal, Emmett and his Central Committee came forth from the depot. The leader drew his sword, and put himself at the head of the rioters, to go and take the Castle. But they would not go to the Castle, nor where they must meet the soldiery. They shot Colonel Brown, who was going to his post, cried out for plunder, robbed the whiskey shops, and proved themselves so ungovernable that Emmett and his comrades left them, and had no resource but to hide themselves among the Wicklow mountains. The rioters shot a corporal on guard at the Debtor's Prison, and a dragoon who was carrying a message, and an out post of infantry, which they surprised. One more murder they committed before they were put down.

"At about 10 o'clock they seemed at last willing to do what their leaders had required of them first, to attack the Castle. They formed in a column, and had passed from St. James street into Thomas street, when the attention of some of them was attracted by the rapid driving of a carriage in their rear. Some knew the carriage to be that of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Kilwarden—the best of the Irish Judges—mild as he was upright. He was old; and he appears to have been so far shaken by the horrors of the preceding rebellion as to have been in constant fear of his life for the intervening five years. Till lately, he had never spent a night out of Dublin during all that time. Of late he had gone out to his country seat, nearly four miles from Dublin, from the Saturday till Monday; and this he had done to-day. In the evening, reports arrived that an army of rebels was attacking Dublin. If he had remained quiet, all would have been well with him; but his only thought was to take refuge in Dublin. He desired his daughter, and his nephew, a clergyman, to go with him. There were two ways to the Castle after reaching the city. If he had gone by the barracks, he would have been safe, but he decided for the shorter and more populous way by St. James' and Thomas streets; and thus he drove into the very midst of the danger, while the inhabitants of the other route heard nothing of the riot till the next morning. When the carriage entered St. James' street at one end, the mob were leaving it at the other. They turned back and seized upon the carriage. The Chief Justice declared his name, and begged for mercy; but the savages said they must kill the two gentlemen, sparing the lady. They dragged all three from the carriage, made a way through the whole length of their column for the tragic daughter to escape, and thrust their pikes through and through the bodies of the old man and his nephew, fighting with one another for precedence in the act. Miss Wolfe ran through the streets in the dark till she found herself at the Castle, where her appearance told the tale, frightfully enough. The military quickened their movements, and by half-past ten were down upon the insurgents, who were dispersed without a struggle. Lord Kilwarden still breathed, and he lived half an hour longer. Mr. Wolfe lay dead, some yards from the spot where the carriage was stopped. Some one said, within the hearing of the dying man, that the assassins should be executed the next day; on which, the upright judge exerted himself to speak once more: 'Murder must be punished,' he said; 'but let no man suffer for my death but on a fair trial, and by the laws of his country.'

"The number of lives lost otherwise than by murder does not appear to have been ascertained: nearly twenty, it is said, of soldiers and volunteers, and probably about fifty of the insurgents. An escaped prisoner of the rebels, who had been shut up in the depot after the explosion, showed the way; and the lane leading to it was found strewed with pikes. Within, were stores of ball cartridges, hand-grenades, powder, some uniforms, and a batch of printed sheets, wet from the press, which bore the proclamation of the provisional government of those lost men who were now pressing on towards the Wicklow mountains to hide themselves from pursuit. These ill-judging leaders pretended in their wardrobe, to be French officers; and the consequence was that the Catholic peasantry, who hated the French for the Pope's sake, would have nothing to say to them. Poor Emmett might have escaped by sea, but he could not go till he had once more seen Sarah Curran. He stole back into Dublin, and was apprehended near her residence. It was not till now that her afflicted father knew of the attachment. In letters written immediately before his execution, Emmett acknowledged his misconduct in regard to the Currans. He met his death with composure. His epitaph is known to all as Moore's mournful song, 'O! breathe not his name.' Sarah Curran died of lingering heart-break. Most of the leaders of the outbreak were apprehended, and some hanged. Russell was executed. Quigley was executed, after making a full confession.

"This rebellion is sometimes called insignificant; or it is said to be rendered important only by the murder of Lord Kilwarden. But the truest and most intelligent friends of Ireland saw the matter very differently; and the survivors of them hold their opinion to this day. This outbreak disclosed (by means of the documents that were seized in consequence) an amount and extent of Irish discontent of which the most clear-sighted had before been unaware. The outbreak rudely checked the course of improvement which had obviously made a fair start after the Union; and the event and the documents together brought on a new series of Coercion Acts, under which few of the objects of the Union could go forward at all."

☞ The vote of one man in Massachusetts now counts as much as the vote of two men in some of the Western States, in electing Congressmen.—*Chicago Times.*

This statement is false, and known to be such by the writer. Massachusetts may not have quite as many voters per hundred population as Illinois, on account of the large number of young men who pour into this State from the East, and by reason of the higher qualifications for suffrage that are required in Massachusetts. No man is allowed to vote in Massachusetts unless he can read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, has paid some taxes to the State, and is not a pauper or under guardianship. The registration law is very strict, and few illegal votes are ever put in the box. But no man is deprived of a vote for so mean and undemocratic a reason as the color of his skin.

The population of Massachusetts in 1860 amounted to 1,231,066, and there were cast at the Presidential election of the same year 170,000 votes; but a full vote was not polled because the Democrats who numbered but 34,000, could not make enough opposition to call out a full poll. The number of registered voters exceeded 200,000, which in the usual proportion of one vote to six inhabitants would represent a population of 1,200,000, or not far short of the actual population.

During the war Massachusetts furnished 157,785 men, which number under all calls reduced to the three years' standard, amounted to 123,844 men. Let us compare this service with some of the other States. Take Ohio as a fair average State. Who will say that Ohio shirked her duty or did not perform her full share of service? Her population in 1860 was 2,340,000, or almost double that of Massachusetts. Ohio furnished under all calls 317,133 men, which reduced to three years equaled 237,976 men, against 123,844 men for Massachusetts. Now, if 2,340,000 inhabitants in Ohio furnished 237,976 men for three years, how many men ought Massachusetts with a population of 1,231,000 to furnish? Answer, 123,900.

It is thus seen, that Massachusetts contributed as many three year men in proportion to population as the great Buckeye State. Each contributed 101 men per 1,000 inhabitants for three years of service. Iowa contributed just 101 men per 1,000 inhabitants, Wisconsin 103, Michigan 108, Indiana 113, Illinois 125, Pennsylvania 92, New Jersey 83 and New York 98 men per 1,000 inhabitants.

After the presentation of these facts what Copperhead will have the meanness or hardihood to assert that Massachusetts did not perform her full part of military service during war. She averages as high as Ohio, Iowa or Wisconsin, higher than New York and far higher than New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The statement that "the vote of one man in Massachusetts now counts as much as the vote of two men in the Western States," is thus triumphantly disproved by her war record. The assertion of the Copperhead print is a malignant libel on the glorious old "cradle of liberty."

The Chicago Tribune is lately much given to editorials on, and "special correspondence" from Europe. The "special correspondence" from London, Berlin, etc., is carefully gotten up in the Tribune's own office, and at least some of its wise editorials on European affairs are cribbed from the German newspapers of this city, without giving credit. The editorial in the Tribune, [illegible] June 1st, headed "The Quadrilateral," had appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung of May 29th, as a leading editorial, having been translated into English and published as editorial in the Tribune without a word of credit.—*Chicago Journal.*

The above statements are both false and impertinent. The article on the Quadrilateral, referred to above, was, as stated in the introductory remarks accompanying it, a translation from Mr. Streubel's book on "The Military Weakness of France as regards Germany." The translation was made for us by a German resident of Chicago who, we presume, directed the attention of the *Zeitung* to the same work. We never saw the article in the *Zeitung*, but as the *Journal* says it was there we presume it was, and that the proper credit was given to Mr. Streubel.

When a journal lacks the capacity to furnish either news or editorials which the public will read, it usually snarls at all papers which display the enterprise and ability which are wanting in its own columns. That is the case with the Chicago *Journal*. Its predicament cannot be helped, however, without an infusion of brains, against which reform nature has placed an insurmountable barrier.

The Cincinnati Herald says, [illegible]

The Fenian Invasion of Canada.

Accounts of Preliminary Movements.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO THE RESULT OF THE BATTLES.

Lists of Killed and Wounded.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AND HELD ON BOTH SIDES.

[From the Buffalo Express, May 31.]

GEN. SWEENEY IN BUFFALO.

Last week, General Sweeney with other Fenian military leaders, was in this city, and we understand that his plan of operations was finally discussed here, adopted and arrangements perfected for carrying it into execution immediately.

On Monday or Tuesday evening of last week, a council of war was held, and its sitting continued until three o'clock in the morning. The debate upon the question, to do or not to do, was long, earnest, impassioned. Gen. Sweeney declared that something must be done, or attempted to be done, in Canada, whatever its result, in order to rescue the order and all belonging to it from disgrace. His desperate arguments prevailed against a feeble opposition, and when the council broke up the die was cast, the programme of Canadian invasion laid out, the orders for striking pronounced.

DEPOTS OF ARMS—MILITARY AUCTIONEERING.

The first business seems to have been the establishment of depots of arms at convenient points. At Erie this was ill managed. The agent there had been instructed to advertise a sale of military weapons and equipments in order to cover the reception and storage of such property as a legitimate transaction of commerce. He misunderstood his instructions, failed to advertise, and the muskets in his hands were seized by the Government officials.

In Buffalo there was more cuteness, as we infer, without any positive knowledge, from an advertisement which has appeared for several days past in the columns of the *Express*, announcing a "peremptory sale of muskets, rifles and commissariat stores, by P. O'Day, at his auction and commission house, Nos. 20 and 22 Pearl street, Friday morning, June 1st, at 10 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern." Our reporters visited Mr. O'Day's establishment yesterday in pursuit of information, but were assured that the boxes of muskets, pistols, etc., had not been opened—would not be opened until Friday, and that the consignee knew nothing whatever yet as to the quality, manufacture, pattern or value of his weapons—not even sufficient to recommend them to a purchaser. One side of Mr. O'Day's establishment seemed to be filled with formidable boxes, sufficient to contain, if packed with muskets, enough for the arming of a brigade. The cellar of his establishment has long been understood to be the arsenal and drill room of the Fenian Brotherhood, but darkened windows have kept its secrets well from prying eyes.

THE GATHERING OF FORCES.

On Tuesday last, from all the information we can gather, the concentration of Sweeney's forces began. From Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and other Western points, a quiet movement of men commenced, tending to this point. Our despatches yesterday morning announced the passage of one body through Cleveland.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

About three hundred of these men reached Cleveland by a special train from Nashville just before midnight on Monday, and immediately separating into small bands, were quartered among their friends in that city. On Tuesday morning another party of about forty arrived from Columbus, and at night the entire body started for this city. As a general rule, they are stated to have acted in an orderly manner while in Cleveland, though some of them were much demoralized. Transportation was provided for three hundred and forty-two, which number took the ten o'clock train, by the Lake Shore road, Tuesday night.

ON THE ROUTE

the demoralization became general, and fights were frequent. At one time an entire car load were engaged in a general scrimmage, and many of the party were severely injured. At Ashtabula one man was so badly hurt in the temple that little hope of his recovery is entertained. All along the road men were dropped at the stations, more or less, badly wounded, so that of the three hundred and forty-two which left Cleveland, it is reported only about three hundred reached Buffalo.

AT BUFFALO.

Towards six o'clock yesterday morning the train reached this city, but instead of, as usual, running directly into the depot on Michigan street, it was stopped about a mile outside, and the party landed near the Union Ironworks. They conducted themselves in a most orderly manner, and soon separated into small parties, and disappeared under the charge of various parties belonging to the brotherhood in the city. After breakfast many of them could be seen making their way across Main street singly, and in groups of two or three, but all seemed to be without any definite aim, though it was noticed that they asked no questions as to localities, and appeared to know as much about the city as the natives.

AT THE DEPOT.

During Tuesday night various despatches were received in the city, warning the authorities of the approach of the party. The Mayor of Cleveland telegraphed to Mayor Wells, and the Police Commissioners and United States Marshal also received information of the departure of the "army." The note of preparation was immediately heard at headquarters, and fears being entertained that disturbances might arise from the presence of so large a body of men in our midst without restraint, the Commissioners and the Chief of Police remained on duty all night, and were present at the depot on the arrival of the train, but no Fenians were to be seen.

PRECAUTIONS.

Telegrams were immediately sent by Mayor Wells and the Police Commissioners to the Mayors of Toronto and Hamilton, giving all the information that could be obtained.

Major Duer, now stationed at Fort Porter, was also informed of the facts. The force at the fort, however, consists of but fifty men belonging to the regular army, and there is little material of war or means of any kind to prevent any attempt at crossing that might be made.

The U. S. Marshal and the Collector also notified the commander of the U. S. steamer Michigan, and everything was put in readiness for immediate service.

DURING THE DAY.

The utmost secrecy was thrown around every movement if any unusual ones took place. A portion of the Fenians were quartered at Ira Catlin's restaurant and boarding-house, on Commercial street, near the canal bridge. Another party of men billeted on Hugh Mooney's saloon, on Ohio street. The largest number, however, were stationed at Dudley Hall, on Main street. During the afternoon these places were visited by our reporter, but in the neighborhood of the first two nothing was to be seen of the invaders. It was reported that a meeting was being held at Dudley Hall before which guards were stationed. One of our reporters managed to pass these grim sentinels and gained the entrance to the main hall, but instead of the formidable bodies of armed men he expected to see, could catch through the opening door only a sight of half a dozen individuals of decidedly peaceful description. No information was to be obtained save the gratuitous and to him welcome statement that he "had better be getting home to supper." A knife seemingly of the kind used for mutilating human flesh added force to the remark, and baffled at all points for the time being, he changed his base of reportorial operations and started for new fields of inquiry.

AT NIGHT.

As the evening came on the strangers were to be seen issuing from their quarters in various parts of the city. They were dressed in every imaginable costume, the only approach to uniformity being the fact that many of them wore black felt army hats. No signs of arms were to be seen, but from what happened later at night it is inferred that many of them carried pistols or knives. Unfortunately the good order and seeming discipline which had prevailed during the day were by no means maintained throughout the night. The groceries and rum shops were thronged, and as the liquor began to flow the demoralization began to spread. Throughout the worst quarters of the city the presence of a new element was unmistakable, and in several cases disturbances took place, but fortunately nothing serious resulted. The dens of Canal, Lloyd and Rock streets, were the scenes of frequent disputes, but it seemed as though with each party there were some who had authority which they used in enforcing order. Whatever disturbances arose were occasioned by a few, and it must be confessed that the majority conducted themselves with considerable respect for law and order, and frequently remonstrated with their companions for their conduct.

A SERIOUS FRACAS.

About seven o'clock one of these roving parties coming out of a saloon in Canal street, where they had evidently been drinking, came to words and finally to blows. An officer promptly attempted to arrest the contestants, but was knocked down, and on again endeavoring to make an arrest was fired at by one of the party who was armed with a revolver.

Luckily the bullet went wide of its mark, as did also a second, and assistance being procured, two of the men, whose names we were unable to learn, were captured and marched off to Station No. 1, where they are now detained. Up to a late hour no information had been received at the station houses of the various precincts of any disturbances, and no other arrests were reported.

AND STILL THEY COME.

The Lake Shore train, arriving here at ten o'clock last night, brought reinforcements to the extent of four car loads, numbering from 200 to 250 men. As in the morning, these mysterious passengers were quietly dropped from the train about a mile and a half out from the depot. Thence they marched in grim silence up Swan street, not forming a continuous procession, but trailing along in successive strands, as though to conceal their numbers, and attract as little attention as possible. Not a word was spoken. Every man looked steadily before him, and all were evidently in the best of moral order. Most of the number carried black travelling bags; a few had knapsacks, but no sign of arms appeared.

AT TOWNSEND HALL.

They were marched to Townsend Hall, at the corner of Main and Swan streets, reaching it about midnight, and disappeared up the stairway leading to its interior. Our reporter attempted to elicit some information concerning the strangers, but his question utterly failed to awaken confidential impulses in the stern bosoms of those to whom they were addressed. He was informed that a civil [illegible] and the invitation was accompanied with such grim, sarcastic smiles that the unfortunate reporter has not yet recovered from the chill shudders into which a lively imagination thereupon threw him. He retired from the field of investigation utterly demoralized; but at a later hour—about two this morning—a more adventurous spirit made his way to the door of the Hall, and contrived to ascertain for us that its floor was crowded with the sleeping forms of Ireland's avengers—dreaming no doubt of valorous deeds which may be in reserve—for whom, or where? Who knows?

The Situation on Thursday.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, May 31.]

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE.

Notwithstanding the ridicule with which the Fenian movements are spoken of by many persons in this city, the Government pursuing its purpose of not permitting any infraction of the neutrality laws, has treated the Fenians and their plans in a serious way, and taken measures to prevent any raids or invasions upon the territory of Her Majesty's province of Canada. This strikingly contrasts with the conduct of our neighbors during our civil war, and places in bold relief the notorious St. Albans raid, and the petty aggressions made upon our territory by the rebels who found hospitality and protection under the British flag.

In this city we have entertained no apprehensions that the Fenians would attempt any expedition into Canada, and have not been at all alarmed at the stories of arsenal and arms within our limits, nor as the gatherings and drills of Fenians which are reported to have taken place in the city. We are aware, however, that the Government has kept a strict watch over the movement of the Fenians along the border; and many persons who cannot help feeling that Canada deserves no great sympathy from us, and that the British Government has no special claim to any exertions of our citizens to prevent raids into the provinces, nevertheless desire to discharge their duty toward their own Government and maintain strict neutrality between it and that of Great Britain.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

For this purpose the War Department has detained the United States ship Michigan in this harbor greatly beyond the limited period; has kept at Fort Porter a company of Regulars, and given peremptory instructions to the Collector of Customs, the Marshal and District Attorney, to maintain and enforce the neutrality laws. We are aware that an officer of General Grant's staff was in the city two months since, overlooking the condition of things here and along the border in relation to movements of the Fenian organization, and that every effort has been made to protect our Canadian neighbors from the terrible warriors whom, it is supposed, intend, under the valorous Sweeney, to gobble up the provincials some fine evening when they least expect it.

It would be impossible for the most zealous representatives of Her Majesty to find cause for complaint against our Government in its efforts to prevent disturbances on the border growing out of "Fenian" raids, invasions, or anything else, and, as we have said, the conduct of our Government and its officials in this respect, contrasts strongly with, and is a powerful reproach to the Canadian authorities, who mocked when our fear was upon us, and laughed at our calamities. The latest movement of the Fenians we chronicled yesterday, and as we are in possession of the facts, we narrate them to show what the reality was that we made a somewhat sportive allusion to yesterday. Telegrams were received late in the evening of Tuesday, from the United States Marshal at Cleveland by Deputy Marshal Williams and a citizen of this city, from a prominent railroad official, announcing the departure for Buffalo of a large body of Fenians, for whose advent to this city it would be well to provide. It was stated that they would arrive in the 4:20 a. m. train in the morning, and Mr. Williams very properly and promptly advised the other United States officials who were entitled to notice of the information which he had received, and which was too direct and authentic to admit of his treating it with levity.

Superintendent Reynolds and the Police Commissioners, who had obtained the same information, together with Mayor Wells and Gen. Rogers, with the United States officers here, consulted upon the matter, and we learn that Gen. Howard and some other prominent citizens were also present at the Police Headquarters. Capt. Bryson, of the ship Michigan, was advised of the telegram, and an officer sent to Fort Porter to inform Major Duer, the commanding officer. These steps having been taken, the next step was to despatch a party of police to the cars to await the arrival of the expected train, and ascertain, if possible, what the new-comers intended by their visit to the city. When the train came into the depot the Fenians were absent, and it was there learned that the cars containing them had been detached at the cattle yards, and the "Fenians" left at that point, going off in small parties in charge of friends. Some of the men wore side-arms, and the whole party were not under the strictest discipline on their journey to the city. Where they went to, and who has them in charge, is unknown.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Strangers were about the docks yesterday, in the neighborhood of the Erie Basin, inquiring for boats; but we have heard of no unusual commotion attending the arrival of the distinguished party. We did hear it rumored that a large party went toward Detroit, going from some quarter unknown to us, and that the party arriving here yesterday morning were reinforced by another and fresh body of men. It is possible that work is intended by all this demonstration, but we confess to considerable incredulity upon the subject.

According to all accounts there must be a large number of Fenians in town at the present writing. In addition to the 352 which arrived here yesterday morning, it is alleged that a "regiment," numbering nearly as many more, under the command of a former officer of the 155th Buffalo regiment, arrived here by the 12 o'clock, western train, last night. There is no doubt as to the fact that there are in this city at the present time some seven or eight hundred men, who were not here two days ago. Whether they are Fenians, who are bent upon the invasion of Canada, or peaceful laborers on their way to the Pacific country to build railroads—as is claimed—we are, of course, unable to say. The men who came here were, as a general thing, quiet and orderly in their demeanor, and on their arrival dispersed themselves about the city, and were not seen "on parade" together. It is said that they found lodgings at the hall on the corner of Main and Swan streets and at Dudley Hall.

THE CANADIANS ADVISED.

Telegrams were sent by Mayor Wells to the Mayors of Hamilton and Toronto, notifying them that six hundred Fenians had arrived in this city, and advising them to keep their powder dry. It is said that the authorities of the Great Western Railway have sent the rolling stock of the road into the interior to be out of harm's way. A despatch from Toronto last night says: "Intelligence is received here from Buffalo of Fenian movements in progress. The military are on the alert, and every preparation is made for the emergency."

A CONTRADICTION.

The story that General Sweeny was in town, we are assured is not true. We have this information from a source which we regard as entirely authentic.

By order of Major-General Howard, a squad from a company of the 65th regiment was detailed to guard the Arsenal last night.

We understand that a large amount of telegraphing has been indulged in during the last forty-eight hours by the suspected Fenians, the civil and military authorities, the British Consul and others. What all this is to result in, we cannot tell.

THE OFFICERS.

Most of the officers of the expedition seemed to be in quarters at the Southern Hotel. Our reporter ascertained that none of higher rank than Colonel were yet present, but that a "General" was expected soon to assume command; that the force had been under orders for a "movement" on Wednesday night at twelve o'clock, but that the storm had prevented its consummation and the orders were countermanded. The officers with whom our reporters have conversed—they, of course, being exceedingly reticent and reserved—have appeared to be gentlemen of thorough education and culture.

THE RANK AND FILE.

We may here add, too, that generally speaking, the men, so far as we have seen them, are an intelligent, respectable looking body, and include not a few whose lives have evidently been passed under refining social influences. They are for the most part young, from twenty to twenty-seven years old. The organization seems to be perfect, and the discipline good.

DURING THE DAY.

Yesterday the Fenian strangers remained very quiet, and afforded little satisfaction to the excited curiosity of the many who were watching about to discover them and their doings. Townsend Hall seemed to be a general headquarters and rendezvous, and was more or less filled throughout the day. One of our indefatigable reporters managed to catch sufficient glimpses through the strictly guarded door to satisfy himself that the occupants of the Hall were busily engaged at something, but in what occupation he could not ascertain. The inner blinds of the window were closely shut day and evening.

LOCKED UP.

The general behavior of the F. B.'s, as we have said, was good, but some were riotous, drunken and disorderly. Two of these latter fell into the hands of the F. P.'s about six o'clock, and if Ireland demanded the avenging services of her sons anywhere last night, she certainly did not enjoy those of Sherry Daly or Wm. Nolan, and Capt. Fox, of Station No. 1, is responsible for her deprivation.

THE NUMBER IN TOWN.

It was the estimate of the police yesterday that about one thousand of the supposed Fenian strangers were in the city. Small parties were undoubtedly arriving by every train, but in no larger numbers. It was the general understanding however, among the men, that large reinforcements were to arrive last night.

IN CANADA

very little apprehension is felt of any disturbance growing out of the present movement. Representatives from the *Globe* and *Leader* newspapers of Toronto arrived in town yesterday to watch the progress of Fenian operations.

We are authorized by Mr. Malcolm, the general agent of the Great Western Railway, to deny the N. Y. *Herald's* statement that the company were running off their surplus cars. The traffic and business of the road is entirely uninterrupted and in the opinion of the managers will probably continue to be so as far as the Fenians are concerned.

The impression in Toronto is, however, that Sweeny is really bent on making the attempt to invade Canada, though, as we have stated, no apprehensions exist, from the fact that the [illegible] on both sides of the frontier are thoroughly on the alert. Information in the hands of the Toronto officials is said to be to the effect that the Fenians have some three thousand stand of arms in this city, and that their plan of operations include the destruction of locks on the Welland Canal and the doing of any other mischief in their way. The Toronto *Globe* of yesterday says:

"A very short time must develop the Sweeny plan of action. Either he must make a secret attack on an undefended point, or he must gather his forces, like Killian, to find his arms in the possession of the American authorities, and a British force on the defensive far outnumbering anything he can muster. We [illegible] great of the Sweeny plan, [illegible] be the last splutter of Fenianism."

[illegible] in the field upon a moment's notice. It is claimed that 20,000 men can be concentrated at any point on the frontier in six hours.

AT THE FORT—MAJOR DUER'S GUNS READY.

Major Duer, at the Fort, with his little force of fifty men, made all the disposition possible yesterday to meet whatever emergency should arise. Anticipating a possible attempt to seize the International Ferry steamer, his guns were shotted and pointed upon the steamer, and Major D. declared his resolute intention to sink her upon the instant should any such attempt be made.

A REGIMENT OF U. S. TROOPS CALLED FOR.

Feeling the importance of the emergency and the utter inadequacy of his force, Major Duer yesterday telegraphed an urgent request to Gen. Hooker's headquarters for the immediate despatching of at least a regiment of men to this point. We have good reason to believe, however, that steps had already been taken, prior to this, for the assembling of a sufficient national force on the frontier to arrest any infraction of the neutrality laws of the country.

Important despatches were received at a late hour last night, or rather this morning, by the U. S. District Attorney and the British Consul in this city.

THE MICHIGAN.

The United States steamer Michigan was last evening lying in the Erie Basin, steam up, port holes open, and guns shotted. Sentinels paced the deck, and a guard was also stationed along the dock to prevent any surprise. The steamer was, it will be remembered, about to leave for Erie some two weeks since, when the Government received information, as stated in the *Express* despatches at the time, that Sweeny was making preparations for a last attempt. The order was therefore countermanded, and the vessel directed to remain in Buffalo to await orders from the Department at Washington. Since Tuesday evening she has been constantly under steam, and the entire crew were on duty during the entire night of that day.

The steamer is built of iron, has recently been thoroughly repaired at a cost of over $35,000, and is now in the best condition. Her armament consists of eight brass guns, of which six are 24-pounders, and two 12-pounder field pieces. One of our reporters visited the vessel yesterday and found everything in trim, the boarding pikes, cutlasses, &c., being all in place, and ready for use if occasion should require.

THE FRONTIER CUSTOM HOUSES.

By the following announcement it will be seen that the Government officials are determined to take every precaution to guard against any overt act. At a late hour last night it is reported additional instructions were received from Washington, but we are unable to learn the tenor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31, 1866.

Charles D. Norton, Esq., Collector of Customs for the District of Buffalo Creek:

SIR,—Until further directed, you will not clear any vessels from your port out of office hours, and you will not permit any vessel to depart from the port without inspecting her cargo.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM A. DART,
United States Attorney.

MAY 31, 1866. North. District of New York.

Pursuant to the instructions contained in the foregoing letter of District Attorney Dart, no vessel will be allowed to clear from the port of Buffalo between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., without inspection of her cargo by officers of the Custom House, and no vessels will be permitted to clear between the hours of 4 p. m. of any day and 9 a. m. of the following day, under any circumstance, until instructions are received from the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Collector of Customs.

DISAPPEARANCE OF P. O'DAY'S MUSKETS.

The pile of heavy supposed rifle or musket cases which filled one side of Mr. P. O'Day's establishment on Wednesday mysteriously disappeared yesterday. What became of them no one knows.

ARRIVALS LAST NIGHT.

We think that the expectations entertained were measurably disappointed—that not so many arrived as were looked for. The train from the West, arriving here at 10 a. m., brought about 150, who, as in former instances, left the cars down the road and marched into the town.

AMMUNITION WAGONS.

The same train seems to have brought a quantity of what is supposed to have been ammunition in boxes. It was noticed that some six or eight furniture wagons, under charge of supposed Fenians, were in waiting for the train on the Green street side of the depot. Apparently it brought them nothing, and they are supposed to have left in disappointment; but an hour and a half later four of the same wagons, piled with undoubted ammunition boxes, were driven across the city out Niagara street, at the most rapid rate to which the horses could be urged.

STRATEGIC MYSTERIES.

Despite the apparent want of organization which prevailed, it became evident as the night wore on, that there was considerable concert of action. All night long, at intervals, the streets in the vicinity of Townsend Hall rang with the tramp of bodies of men, who, at first glance, appeared to be moving entirely at will and without any definite aim. Continued watching, however, developed the fact that these marching squads comprised only a very small portion of the large number who were known to be present in the city, and a closer inspection showed that they were composed very largely of Buffalo Fenians. Beginning about midnight these companies marched and counter-marched in every possible direction, and to a careless observer it would have appeared as if many hundreds were thus moving through the streets. But in the midst of all this mysterious work it was noticed that while the same crowds passed and repassed on Main and the streets crossing it at right angles, there was a continual drift of men in small groups down Niagara street. At the square these groups again subdivided, and a portion moved down Sixth, the balance continuing down Niagara street. All attempts to follow them were futile, as whenever they discovered any signs of being watched their course was immediately changed, and if again followed they turned directly back, and proceeded to Townsend Hall.

THE NIGHT MOVEMENT.

They found the straggling parties whose movements were so skillfully confused at first, had proceeded down Niagara and Sixth streets and at the junction of those two streets had united in several columns, marching rapidly through the villages of Black Rock and down the river toward some point of crossing below. The number in the several columns observed, has not been less than six hundred men, moving in perfect order, with silence and celerity, under evidently capable officers.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TRAIN.

At a point about a half mile below Lower Black Rock, a train of nine wagons, heavily loaded with arms and ammunition, was found waiting, in consequence of some delay. The train consisted of five large double wagons and four furniture wagons—the latter, with one of the double wagons containing ammunition, and the remaining four being laden with heavy boxes of arms.

THE TOW-PATH BRIDGE.

It was ascertained that the train was under orders to proceed about a mile further down the river to the "Tow-Path Bridge," and there cross the canal, evidently to reach the river. This would make the selected point of crossing into Canada one near the head of Grand Island.

The crossing took place at Pratt's Iron Furnace, and the landing was made at point nearly opposite, about a mile below Fort Erie.

The ferriage was accomplished by means of two tugs with two canal boats, conveying about fifteen hundred men.

About two hundred, whom the boats could not accommodate, were left on this side. They were said to be a part of the detachment from Tennessee. They expect to follow within an hour or two.

The invaders met with no interference and no opposition. When they landed on the opposite shore loud cheers were given, which could be plainly heard on this side, together with the sounds of drums and fifes.

EXCITEMENT AT HEADQUARTERS.

Towards daylight stragglers from Black Rock reached the city with the announcement which swift riders had already brought to the *Express* office. Of course the stories grew as they passed from mouth to mouth, and the excitement among the crowd was intense.

Sweeney was vigorously cheered and all sorts of statements made as to his present position and future movements.

A MASS MEETING.

It was announced at Townsend Hall this morning that a mass meeting would be held in the evening, and a call is to be issued for a general gathering of "all the friends of Ireland."

As we go to press those of the Brotherhood who have been watching through the night the movements of the troops have just started forth to arouse their friends, and an hour hence the entire Irish population will probably be wild with excitement.

It was confidently stated among those gathered at the Hall, on what authority we could not learn, that Sweeney is now in Canada and at the head of a large number of men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Defeat of the Invading Army—Particulars of the Preliminary Skirmishes and Final Battle—Lists of Killed and Wounded—Disposition of the Prisoners.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 2.

The correspondent sent to the seat of war by the *Advertiser and Tribune* of this city, telegraphs from Buffalo the total defeat of the Fenians. He says: I have just arrived from the front, and witnessed substantially the close of the Fenian invasion. The fighting commenced this morning a few miles from Stevensville, between two companies of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, and a large body of Fenians, about 8:30 a. m. It raged furiously for over two hours. The volunteers were at first driven back, but received reinforcements and whipped the Fenians. One regiment of the latter was nearly annihilated, losing all but ten or fifteen men.

Col. Starr commanded the Fenians, who fought bravely, and only yielded when cut to pieces.

The British formed two long skirmish lines, with men a considerable distance apart, while the Fenians fought in close columns.

The Fenians were out-generaled by this movement, which accounts for their suffering so severely. The fighting was done, on the part of the British, entirely by volunteers. The regulars did not get a smell.

Col. Starr, of the Fenians, when the day was found to be against him, told the men to save themselves. They scattered in small detachments and were taken prisoners. Several of the latter were congregated near the river bank, and were engaged in burying their arms, when captured. I have seen and conversed with forty of them, and understand there are altogether several hundred.

Two wounded men succeeded in escaping, and are now on Grand Island. I have not learned whether any general officers were concerned.

The whole affair has exploded, and there is every probability of every living invader being captured.

The steamer Michigan has just gone down the river to aid in intercepting stragglers crossing to the American side.

The loss among the Canadian volunteers is very small. I will return for further particulars.

Prisoners have been placed under guard, and General Napier has telegraphed as to the disposition to be made of them.

Private citizens are aiding the soldiers in bringing in stragglers, who are being brought in in squads of ten and twenty. This is the latest received in Detroit to this writing. 5:30 p. m.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT RIDGEWAY.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRANTFORD, C. W., June 2.

[illegible] ever, that a fight took place at Ridgeway, between Port Colborne and Fort Erie, commencing at 7 o'clock a. m.

The Fenians opened the ball on the Garrison road, from an ambush.

The British volunteers advanced upon the Fenians and drove them a mile. The Fenians then rallied and drove them back with [illegible] reported killed and some fifty wounded. Among the killed is Colonel Booker, of Hamilton, and Ensign McEachren, of the "Queen's Own," who was shot through the body.

The regulars then came up and beat the Fenians back, taking many prisoners. This is the last report here.

Some of the Canada papers seem incensed against the United States Government. The London *Evening Advertiser* of to-day feels sure our Government is winking at this invasion, if not positively aiding it, and declares we will have to fight the Fenians or the British, and no mistake. It insists that the British Government will instantly demand reparation of the United States Government.

Latest Position of the Opposing Armies—Accessions to the Fenian Ranks—Canadian Prisoners at Fort Erie.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BUFFALO, June 3—1 a. m.

Four hundred and fifty men have just managed to get off, and are now joining the Fenians at Fort Erie. There is no doubt that arrangements have been perfected for making another crossing at a point below. Two thousand regular British troops are encamped for the night at a point three miles below the Fenian camp. The forces in the battle this forenoon will be about equal.

The Fenians have forty-four prisoners under guard in Fort Erie, captured in the fight which took place in that village about three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It is very generally conceded among people in this city that the Fenians won the fight at Ridgeway, yesterday forenoon.

Preliminary Movements of the Fenian Forces—The Battle at Ridgeway—The Invaders Beaten Back and Demoralized—The Fort Erie Fight—Town Repossessed by the Fenians.

DETROIT, June 2—9 a. m.—Details from the scene of the Fenian invasion, to an early hour this morning, show that no collision took place last night, and no bloodshed, at all save the rumored shooting of Dr. Kempson [illegible], of Fort Erie, while engaged in reading the riot act to the invaders.

Port Colborne, on the west end of the Welland Canal, was occupied yesterday afternoon by a strong detachment of Canadian regulars, and several hundred of the citizens were also last night within a short distance of Chippewa. The depredations are therefore confined to a quadrant of territory of a few miles radius about Fort Erie. Volunteers are rapidly pouring forward to that neighborhood from every town on the lines of Canadian railway, and some kind of engagement will take place on to-day. The Canadians feel generally confident of speedily crushing out the invaders.

General Sweeny is understood to be in Canada, and General Napier has taken command of the Canadians. Matters in Detroit are very quiet, but over one thousand men are stationed at Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, and more will soon arrive.

DETROIT, June 2—12 m.—Trains on the Great Western Railroad arrived from Suspension Bridge this morning on their usual time. Passengers concur in stating that no engagement occurred yesterday, but regarded some collision as unavoidable to-day.

Buffalo papers estimate the invading force at only 1,000, and report them soldierly in bearing and well armed, but short of provisions and without any commissariat.

The Canadian Government have seized the telegraph lines, and we can get no specials through from that direction this morning; therefore we have no news of to-day's proceedings yet. Reports have been received that an empty train, returned from carrying soldiers, was fired into near Suspension Bridge, last night, but this is not official.

More troops have arrived at Windsor this morning, and others are expected.

The Fenian Circle here has no sympathy with the invasion, and denounce it.

Judge Wilkins, this morning, at the close of the session of the United States Court, charged all officers to be very rigid in the execution of the neutrality laws, and declared that the Government would be very strict in the punishment of all offenders against the same.

LATER—3:15 p. m.—A private despatch to a Windsor magistrate, this morning, says: "The Fenians are strongly entrenched five miles from Fort Erie," and that "Provincial troops were to attack their position with artillery and infantry from their sides."

STILL LATER—12:30 p. m.—A despatch just received from Brantford, C. W., this morning, is as follows: "Fighting is now going on between Fort Erie and Port Colborne. Several have been killed and wounded on both sides. The conduct of the volunteers is excellent."

More Fenians crossed from Buffalo last evening. Fort Erie is reported to be in the hands of the Canadians.

DETROIT, June 2—1:30 p. m.—A despatch to the *Tribune and Advertiser* announces the commencement of a battle before Fort Erie at an early hour this morning. The Canadian volunteers charged upon the Fenian position in the woods, drove them in, and at last accounts were holding the places gained amid a brisk skirmish, and awaiting the arrival of the British regulars.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A St. Albans correspondent sends the following:

"On a train yesterday from Boston came three hundred sturdy Fenians. At Burlington one hundred more joined. Eight large boxes containing arms and ammunition were seized by Colonel Leighton and sent back to Burlington last night. The Fenians are moving, commanded by Major Spear, late of the regular army of the United States. Swanton is said to be their rendezvous. St. Albans is quiet this morning."

General Sweeny left New York last night in citizens' clothes, followed and preceded by 5,000 men, said to be Fenians. They are from the First, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and desperate cases, ready for anything. To day the streets are filled with Union officers, soldiers and navy men, asking for Sweeny's headquarters. They say they have had four years service and want more.

LATER.—The Fenians have opened the ball at Ridgeway. Fighting is going on. The Canadians are understood to be in full retreat.

The *Herald's* Toronto correspondence, 11 a. m. to-day, says: "The Canadian volunteers have struck the enemy. Blood has been spilt. A battle is now raging in all fury."

A special despatch from Port Colborne says: "The volunteers came up with the Fenians on their way to Colborne at a place near Ridgeway, and at once attacked them. The battle is now general. If the Fenians are not driven back, reinforcements now moving behind will rout them. A number of volunteers have been killed this morning. All the wires were cut for miles west of here, but the circuit is again complete.

At three o'clock this morning the operator reports that a lookout party at Duffin's Creek, twenty miles east of here, detected men landing from a boat and fired upon them, killing one man, when the remainder retreated and embarked on a schooner lying off the shores.

The Toronto *Globe's* extra says: "This morning at 7 o'clock [illegible] at Queenston, the volunteers firing the first shot. The fight is general. The volunteers are driving the Fenians. Several have been killed on both sides. Colonel Peacock, with the artillery, has sent despatches that he cannot be here at once. It is thought the volunteers will at least hold their own until the arrival of the regulars. The volunteers behaved splendidly, rushing upon the retreating Fenians with gallantry."

A special from Buffalo, at 11 o'clock this morning, says: "Early this morning the Fenian army moved towards the Welland Canal, in the direction of Port Colborne, a small town about twenty-four miles from [illegible]. It is reported they are tearing up the locks on the canal, and burning all the bridges. Two companies of volunteers, comprising one hundred and twenty-five men, came down from Port Colborne at half past 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and took possession of Fort Erie, which the Fenians had evacuated, whence they sent out skirmishing parties in all directions. Several Canadian citizens on the opposite bank of the river have been pressed for active service."

NEW YORK, June 2.—A despatch from Albany says Governor Fenton will issue a proclamation to-day, warning citizens of the State against countenancing the Fenian invasion of Canada; also, that twelve regiments of State militia are to be sent to the frontiers, drawn from the counties of Niagara, Monroe, Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson and St. Lawrence.

A despatch from Montreal say it is reported that the Fenians seized the guns at Rouse's Point, and were marching on the British fort of Isle Aux Noix; also, that the Canadian Government has been informed that the United States gunboat Michigan has intercepted Fenian reinforcements for those landed at Fort Erie.

British troops are marching from Hamilton to capture the Fenians at Fort Erie.

A Buffalo despatch says the United States steamer Michigan is patrolling the river from Black Rock to the head of Grand Island, with two armed tugs, with orders to sink anything crossing during the night.

BUFFALO, June 2—9:35 a. m.—The latest news from the Fenian camp states that the whole Fenian force is moving. It is stated that the bridges across Frenchman's Creek and Miller's Point were burned last night. Telegraphic communication with Canada is open. The Niagara river was patrolled last night by the United States steamer Michigan and tugs Harrison and Farrar.

BUFFALO, June 2—11:15 a. m.—It is understood that the patrol tugs fired on and stopped several boats last night trying to reach the Canadian shore. We learn that the intended proclamation from the Fenian leaders to the people of Canada is now in the hands of a gentleman of this city, and was expected to have been issued yesterday, if affairs had warranted.

The Canadian accounts represent that the Fenians will find themselves very much disappointed in the expected aid from their brethren and friends in Canada.

BUFFALO, June 2—1 p. m.—English troops now occupy Fort Erie. It is not yet known whether the reported fight at Ridgeway is with a portion of the Fenians who yesterday captured Fort Erie, or another party. It is understood the Fort Erie Fenians went down the river. Ridgeway is seven miles up the lake towards Fort Colborne.

It is stated that the steamer International has arrived at Fort Erie with troops from Port Colborne.

It is reported the English troops are retreating from the Ridgeway fight. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A hundred Fenians or more left Washington this week for the scene of war, and an additional number are prepared to follow. The Fenian Head Centre in this city for the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic has closed for want of patronage.

BUFFALO, June 2—3:40 P. M.—The afternoon papers publish the latest news from Ridgeway, stating that the Canada volunteers are being hard pushed by Fenians; that a number have been killed on both sides. From parties who have the best means of information, it is about concluded that the Fenian movement from this quarter is a feint, and that Potsdam is to be the base of supplies, and the real point of attack is Prescott.

General Barry, who has taken command of this frontier, says the Government will do the utmost to preserve order and prevent incursions into Canada. It is stated for a fact that Fenian leaders encourage their men by saying the American Government is favorable to them. They will find out their mistake in this quarter. One company of United States regulars arrived here this noon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—The following is the latest from the battle field:

A gentleman just from the other side gives the following particulars: About three hundred troops, all volunteers, left Port Colborne at 5:30 this morning, took the Grand Trunk to Ridgeway, and marched in the direction of Stevensville. They soon encountered a force of Fenians, now said to be the same that went from here to Fort Erie. A battle ensued, and the Fenians were worsted. Our informant states two of the English troops were killed and a number wounded, and that the Fenians suffered to a greater extent. At all events, they lost about sixty taken prisoners and brought to Fort Erie.

It is stated there were about 150 of the volunteers captured by the Fenians. There were three Fenians killed and two Canadian soldiers. Captain King, who is a doctor at Welland, will probably lose his leg. He was, by permission, brought to Buffalo.

A well-known Buffalo Fenian, named Bailey, is so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover.

The Fenians are now encamped at the old Fort, and picket the river down to the village of Fort Erie, a distance of two miles.

Watch fires can be seen, and, apparently, signals. A United States revenue cutter has arrived this evening from Cleveland, and another is expected immediately. [illegible] now in this neighborhood [illegible] to cross at all hazards.

A prominent Fenian asserts that to-morrow will be a big day, and important news will be heard from other points.

When the Fenians gobbled up and drove the Canadian volunteers off the Fort Erie fight, the prisoners [illegible]

There is a doubtful rumor that Colonel O'Neill was slightly wounded.

The [illegible] bridge has been rebuilt. It is reported that one of the prisoners stated that the Colonel commanding the Fenians, told them to save themselves the best way they could. The Fenians here are jubilant, and [illegible] Fourth of July.

5:30 p. m.—Steamboat from the other side, reports the following: The tug Robb, from Dunnville with about forty prisoners taken at Ridgeway, was lying at Fort Erie dock at 3 p. m., when 250 Fenians came over the hill and fired into the tug. The tug backed out from the dock, [illegible] fight was witnessed by a large number of persons on this side.

LATER.

The force in the Fort Erie fight was all volunteers, consisting of detachments of the Welland Canal field battery and a Dunnville company of about eighty men. The fight lasted about twenty minutes.

Captain King, of the Welland battery, was severely wounded in the leg and will suffer amputation. Two others were wounded, none killed. It is reported a Fenian captain was killed, name not given.

LATER.

The *Express* publishes the following list of killed and wounded:

Fenians—Thomas Gilman, Schuylkill, Pa., bayonet wound; Thos. Rafferty, Cincinnati, mortally wounded in the stomach.

Canadians—Ferguson Schofield, Port Colborne, severely wounded in leg; John Bradley, Slabtown, in leg; John Harbison, Port Colborne, severely in the thigh and below the knee.

The Fenians, at last accounts, still held the place, but the force is too small to cope with British regulars and volunteers now on the way from Chippewa to the scene of action. They had reached Black Creek, a few miles from Fort Erie.

The British force consists of the 47th, 16th, 10th Royal and the Royal artillery, and several companies of Canadians of the volunteers, making altogether not less than 1,500 or 2,000.

At the battle at Ridgeway the Fenian force had artillery, but some of the Canadians are said to have repeating rifles, while the Fenians are armed with ordinary muskets.

Col. Starr, of Kentucky, is said to be the one who gave the word to the Fenians to scatter and save themselves.

The number of men on both sides did not exceed 2,000.

The accounts of parties who are not pretending to have witnessed the battle at Ridgeway, are so conflicting that it is almost impossible to get a true account. Some men assert that the Fenians drove and whipped the Canadians, and others assert just the contrary.

LATER—5:30 P. M.

A fight is considered certain to-night. I can learn of no accessions to the Fenian ranks in the last six hours. Surprise is expressed that no news has been received from other parts of any demonstration. Somebody has failed to come to time, and these Fort Erie Fenians will be sacrificed, as they have no supplies and must be hopeless of any success in this region, as the British force is concentrating around them.

ALBANY, June 2.—A despatch from Lockport this evening says about 200 Fenians left there last night for the West. People of Lockport are driving to the frontier to-night, in anticipation of witnessing a battle between Fenians and British troops, reported 1,500 strong, early to-morrow morning.

The Fenians have been engaged to-day in raising money to forward arms. Another detachment leaves at midnight for the scene of war. If the leaders had funds they say they could send 1,000 men forward in twenty-four hours.

Prominent Fenians here say they anticipate stirring news to-morrow, but decline to even indicate from what quarter it may be expected.

ELMIRA, June 2.—Two companies of Fenians from Baltimore and a company of sixty from Philadelphia passed through this city to-day, bound for the border.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., June 2.—Three cases of arms were seized at the depot here by the United States Deputy Marshal this morning, consigned by express to a party at Malone.

BUFFALO, June 2.—From present appearances and from the position of the English troops, there will be no engagement to-night, but it is apparently inevitable early to-morrow. When it does come off a full account will be sent.

NEW YORK, June 2—Midnight.—Great excitement prevails here respecting the invasion of Canada by the Fenians. It is reported that one thousand armed Fenians left this city to-day for Canada, and that five thousand will depart for the frontier during the coming week. It is believed that the Fenian forces will receive aid from the disloyal portion of the Canadian population, and that the aggressive movement has long been planned, and will be entirely successful. Many enthusiastic Irishmen think the most important results will follow the invasion of Canada: that the actual strength of the Fenian organizations in Canada is much greater than that of the opposing British forces, and that it will sweep the Province before the present month is over. Stephens' adherents are greatly chagrined at what they regard as the too early striking of the blow to liberate Ireland, and declare that it will embarrass operations in the Green Isle. Secret but energetic efforts are making to recruit troops in the city, and it is reported that large sums of money have already been contributed to the cause. A man is marching in Broadway, to-day, carrying a board on which is painted these words: "Fifty thousand Fenians wanted this day—Headquarters, Canada."

The Concentration at St. Albans—United States Troops en route for the Border.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 2—1:30 a. m.—About 150 Fenians passed through here this morning *en route* North. They were in charge of officers, wearing side arms, and were mute as regards their destination or object, but from parties who arrived on the same train with them, we learn that they intend to bring up at or near St. Albans, and there await further instructions from the commander of the army of the Irish Republic in Canada.

ST. ALBANS, June 2.—Detachments of U. S. troops have gone hence to Malone, on the Ogdensburgh road, midway between Ogdensburgh and Rouses Point, and will probably picket the frontier. Gen. Mahon is expected to-night with more Massachusetts Fenians. He will take command of the troops from that State.

Gen. Saml. P. Spear is in chief command of the Fenians, and will move from this point.

There are but few in town, which was as quiet as any country village on the Sabbath.

Canadian Accounts—Reported Losses of the "Queen's Own" Regiment—Fenians Concentrating at Malone, N. Y.

TORONTO, June 2—12:25 p. m.—Last night the forces at Port Colborne were augmented by the arrival of the Toronto University Company. Early this morning the troops took a train to Ridgeway. They are under command of Col. Booker, Col. Dennis having gone on an expedition down the river.

Three miles from Ridgeway station the Fenians were found encamped in the bush. The column at once attacked them, the "Queen's Own" firing the first shot. The fight now became general, the volunteers driving the Fenians. A number have been killed on both sides. The volunteers behaved splendidly, rushing at the retreating Fenians with the utmost gallantry. It is thought the volunteers will at least hold their own until the arrival of British regulars and artillery.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The *Herald's* special from Toronto, C. W., 2d, says: There was the wildest excitement on the streets when the news of the battle appeared, and business was entirely suspended. Private despatches are constantly arriving announcing the death of some well known citizens, and cause general gloom as one after another falls in defence of his country. The operator telegraphing from Port Colborne, at 1 o'clock, says that the battle commenced at 8 o'clock, and was a pretty smart affair. Our men are retreating, but there is no doubt of the result before evening. Quite a number have been killed and wounded on both sides. There are ominous reports from St. Albans.

LATER.—The volunteers have fallen back upon Port Colborne, and intend to fall back upon St. Catharines if reinforcements do not arrive soon.

It is reported that the Sixteenth and Forty-seventh Regulars, and a battery of artillery, have reached the battlefield and are driving the Fenians before them.

The *Telegraph's* Montreal special says that reliable intelligence has been received that Gen. Sweeney is in position at St. Albans with a large force. The operator at St. Albans says he can't get any reliable information.

The reporters for the Boston papers say there are 1,500 under command of Colonel O'Connor. They have no arms in sight, but have orders to go into camp at Fairfield, five miles above St. Albans.

A later despatch says the "Queen's Own" has lost 19 killed and several wounded.

Another despatch from an operator below says that the Fenians in large numbers are at Malone, N. Y., opposite Cornwall, evidently bound for that place, twenty-eight miles distant.

Ex-member Parliament Daly is circulating a petition to the Government to proclaim martial law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The May statement of the public debt will not be published until Monday. It will show a considerable reduction in the principal of the debt, as compared with the April exhibit, and an increase in the amount of currency on hand. The balance, however, has been largely decreased.

BRITISH AND IRISH EXPORTS.

Our Consul at Liverpool, England, in a letter to the State Department, received here a few days since, says: "The declared value of British and Irish exports shipped to the United States during the quarter ending 31st March last, amounted to upwards of thirty-six millions of dollars, against about fourteen millions for the same period last year. This does not include foreign products, such as teas and silks from China, spices from India, wool from the Cape, &c., brought to England and thence shipped to the United States. Every effort is being made here to extend this business. They are working for a repeal or modification of our present tariff. The manufacturers hope to bring this about by agitation in the United States, particularly in the Western States, to be done through foreign houses and agents in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Our own people will be placed in the foreground, because our well paid labor cannot compete with pauper labor here. Whatever effort and money can accomplish will be done."

MR. SEWARD'S AUBURN SPEECH.

A large edition of Secretary Seward's Auburn speech is being printed by the Treasury Department. It is gotten up in handsome style, and is paid for by the Government of course.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Sir Edward Bruce had a lengthy interview with Secretary Seward to-day in reference to the Fenian movement. Mr. Seward promised Sir Edward to do all he could to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws, and it is understood predicted that the whole affair would end in smoke within sixty days.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount subject to draft in the Treasury vaults here is nearly one hundred and four millions.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

Gen. Meade was telegraphed to-day by the Secretary of War to use every means in his power to prevent the crossing of any more Fenians into Canada. Similar orders have been given to officers of Government vessels on the frontier rivers and lakes.

DEPARTURE OF FENIANS.

Three hundred Fenians, armed with navy revolvers, left here very quietly last night for the front.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements of the Treasury this week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, were $1,750,346.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of fractional currency were shipped to Cincinnati to-day by the Treasury.

SUFFERING IN ALABAMA.

An agent of the State of Alabama for the distribution of supplies to the destitute, has written an appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State to have the supply of rations issued by the Government increased. He says, in speaking of the increasing destitution of the people of Alabama, "Gentlemen of prominence, whose integrity cannot be questioned, send up the most earnest and touching appeals for an increase of supply of food for the destitute, and represent, in language not to be mistaken, the wretched and suffering condition of their people. The statements of probate judges and county agents, and, I may add, my own observations, fully confirm the necessity for increased relief. This destitution which has so rapidly increased since January, must continue to increase rather than diminish, until something can be realized from the present growing crops. We feel grateful for what the Federal Government has hitherto done, and are now doing, but can hardly expect our ability to be so increased as to furnish adequate relief or to prevent the full extent of the present destitution. Double the quantity of rations now issued, would not suffice for that purpose."

ARREST OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE [illegible]

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with the [illegible] by the Comptroller of the Currency, who charges Huyck with having taken and misapplied two hundred thousand dollars by paying it to [illegible] F. Boyce & Co., of Baltimore, unlawfully and without authority. The specific charge [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 2, 1866.

Business yesterday being nearly wholly suspended, there was increased activity in monetary circles to-day, and the demand for currency at the banks was unusually brisk. The receipts of produce continue heavy, the drafts from the interior are large, and the market is working closer in consequence. Apart from this, however, heavy consignments of Eastern Exchange from Milwaukee, have created a diversion of currency to that city—all of which have contributed to a more stringent feeling in the market. First class paper, however, is generally passed at 10 per cent per annum; but the banks are using greater discrimination in granting accommodations than formerly. Inferior paper is discounted on the street at 1@1½ per cent per month.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was very weak and rates had a strong downward tendency. Round lots were sold among bankers freely at a discount of 25@50c per thousand. The counter rates were unchanged, but concessions had to be made on the part of sellers. The nominal rate for buying was par, and for selling 1-10 prem; but good customers were generally supplied at the banks at 1-20 prem. Generally speaking, the bankers are at present doing the exchange business for 1-20 of 1 per cent.

The general markets to-day were dull and easier. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was lifeless at an advance of ½c. Corn was active at a decline of ½@¾c per bushel. Oats ruled ½c lower. Rye and Barley were firm. Highwines were unchanged. Provisions were dull.

The receipts of Corn during the past forty-eight hours amounted to 359,832 bushels; Wheat, 66,400 bushels; Oats, 205,611 bushels; Rye, 32,180 bushels; Barley, 3,350 bushels; and Flour, 11,417 barrels.

The wholesale mercantile trade during the present week has been unusually brisk. The leading dry goods houses have been making heavier sales than ever before at this season of the year, and shipments of goods are very active. The grocery trade is also lively, and stocks are fast disappearing. There is also a great improvement in the Iron and Hardware branch within a few weeks, and orders are beginning to accumulate. The Boot and Shoe and Leather trades are also brisk and prosperous.

The following table shows the Clearings and Balances at the Clearing House in this city during the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
May 28	$1,985,714.78	$222,710.50
May 29	1,398,645.87	199,655.52
May 30	1,763,654.49	305,110.31
May 31	1,728,367.04	262,780.96
June 1	1,690,480.09	173,448.09
June 2	1,151,235.10	181,977.79
Total	$9,213,935.55	$1,335,619.07
Last week	$8,177,844.83	$1,364,250.54

Gold ruled higher to-day—opening in New York at 141¼, declining to 140⅞, and closing at 141⅛. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10.30 a. m.	141¼	12 m.	140⅞
10.40 a. m.	141⅛	12.45 p. m.	140⅞
11.00 a. m.	141	1.45 p. m.	141⅛
11.15 a. m.	141	2.00 p. m.	141⅛
11.30 a. m.	140⅞	3.00 p. m.	141⅛
11.40 a. m.	140⅞	3.15 p. m.	141⅛

Here the gold market has ranged all day at 140@140½. Silver was quiet at 130@132.

Government Securities were firm but steady. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	111¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	111¼	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	110¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	109¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	108¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	106¼	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	104¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, September, 1865	104½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1865	103¾	

The Second National Bank, of this city quotes Government Securities as follows:

	Buying.		Buying.
Coupon, 1861	109	July comp'ds, '64	111¼
5-20 coup. (large)	102	Aug. comp'ds, '64	110¾
5-20 coup. (small)	101½	Oct. comp'ds, '64	109¾
10-40 coup. (large)	95½	Dec. comp'ds, '64	108¾
10-40 coup. (small)	94½	May comp'ds, '65	106¾
New certificates	[illegible]	Aug. comp'ds, '65	104¾
7-30 (large)	102½	Sept. comp'ds, '65	104½
7-30 (small)	101½	Oct. comp'ds, '65	103¾
June comp'ds, '64	111¼		

Local Bonds were quiet and steady. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	90	90½@91
Cook County Sevens	89½	89½@90
Cook Co. Scrip, new	107@110	108@112
Chamber of Com., old	85½	

—The New York *Times* of the 31st instant, contains the following:

The London letters by the Persia, are of a more cheerful tenor than the Liverpool Cotton advices. From London it is remarked that the supply of Money is easier at 9½@10 per cent., and that the recent failures in the banking interest have reduced the number of urgent borrowers. The Cotton trade at Liverpool, on the other hand, is still in a very anxious state, though, perhaps, in a less critical situation than the week before. The failures thus far reported affect the East India more than the American interest in Cotton and Cotton bills.

—Traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada, for the week ending May 25:

Passengers	$29,814.81
Freight and Live Stock	37,593.93
Mails and Sundries	1,985.78
Total	[illegible]
Corresponding week of last year	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for Cash, June 2, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons, Broker:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat was ½c better—closing at [illegible]. Corn was ½@¾c better, [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 2, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past forty-eight hours were:

[illegible]

The demand continues quite active, and with a wholly inadequate supply, prices are well maintained. Sales were:

Cargo schr Warren, from Black Lake, [illegible]

In the yards the market is firm and active at previous quotations.

LUMBER—First Clear, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch [illegible]

[illegible]

12½c added to above prices when transferred.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 2.

The advance in gold has again strengthened the market, and the market is generally firmer on all domestic goods, though prices are not absolutely any higher. Our leading jobbers report a good trade during the week, though at the close country buyers showed no inclination to follow the upward tendency. Many brands of leading domestics are scarce. We make our quotations, and quote closing prices as follows:

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. [illegible]

Schr Adriatic, [illegible], Grand Haven, 115 m lumber [illegible]

Schr Octave, [illegible], Grand Haven, 2,000 railroad ties, [illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[illegible]

LETTRES FRANCAISES, &c.

[illegible]

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

[illegible]

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

THE CROPS.

[illegible] so warm, and the ground had been [illegible] It has consequently been very [illegible] the ground had become very hard and dry, so much so that all kind of grain had ceased growing.

When it cleared off, however, the weather was very cold, and on Tuesday morning we had another heavy frost, which did much damage to the fruit and garden stuff. Our fruit crop will be very light this year, for the frosts we have had have killed a large portion of the buds, which are falling from the trees.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Janesville Accommod'n	*3:45 p. m.	*2:30 p. m.
Woodstock Accom	*3:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton & Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Fulton & Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	10:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
Rockford & Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva & Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.		
Express	*9:00 a. m.	*2:30 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Night Accommodation	11:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Kenosha Accommodat'n	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	6:00 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Evanston Accommodat'n	2:00 p. m.	2:50 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.

Morning Express	*4:40 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*10:00 p. m.	‡11:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE TRAINS.		
Morning Express	*7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express and Lake Shore	5:45 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE LINE—DEPOT CORNER HARRISON AND SHERMAN STREETS.

TOLEDO LINE.

	Leave. Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	5:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡*10:00 p. m.	†6:00 a. m.
DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	4:20 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Express	7:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
Fast Line	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	‡10:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	*9:05 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:30 a. m.	*7:35 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
" " "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" " "	*5:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Aurora "	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Night Express	8:05 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railway.)	Leave Chicago.	Arrive.
Mail	8:40 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Express	8:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lansing Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m., for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

*Sunday excepted, †Monday excepted, ‡Saturday excepted.

Business Cards

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.

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TO THE LADIES.

THE

"CIRAGE FRANCAIS,"

Or French Dressing, is the most splendid article ever produced for the purpose for which it is designed.

It restores Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, which have become RED or RUSTY, and ROUGH by wearing, to a PERFECT and PERMANENT BLACK, at the same time giving them as much lustre as when new, leaving the leather perfectly soft and pliable as before, and what is of great importance to the ladies, it WILL NOT COME OFF WHEN WET AND SOIL THE SKIRTS.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, &c., which have become tarnished, are much improved by its use. For CARRIAGE TOPS, FINE HARNESS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, BLACK KID GLOVES, &c., it is unequalled. FADED and SHOPWORN GOODS are restored to their original color, and will not again fade.

No family will be without this elegant preparation, when once acquainted with its merits.

WHOLESALE DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

FARGO, BILL & CO.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors,

Office, 114½ Milk Street, Boston.

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$10 to $30 per Day

Can be made by buying a County Right, or taking an Agency for

Brougher's Patent Excelsior Broom Head or Wrapper,

With which any person in ten minutes can make a first rate broom. The latest and decidedly the best thing of the broom kind yet offered to the public. For particulars and to see samples, call upon or address

J. C. BREWSTER,

jun1t-e282-3t-3p 19 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

TO LUMBERMEN.—We desire to call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our

Portable and Stationary Engines,

AND OUR DOUBLE AND SINGLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

They embrace all the latest and best improvements. Our Boilers are made of the best Charcoal No. 1 Iron, thereby lessening the danger of explosion, and lasting much longer than those made of iron now in general use; and all the material is selected with great care, and the workmanship is the very best. The testimonials we have from parties using our Mills and Machinery, are such as will be very satisfactory to any one, that in point of finish and material, will have no superior.

Address, for circulars and all information,

MANSFIELD MACHINE WORKS,

e279 3p Mansfield, Ohio.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. G. C. SMITH and Dr. TEMPLE S. HOYNE have associated themselves together for the Practice of Medicine, and will, during my absence in Europe, occupy my office and residence, No. 341 Wabash avenue. I take great pleasure in recommending these gentlemen to the favorable consideration of my friends. Dr. Charles C. Smith brings with him from the East the highest testimonials to his personal and professional qualifications. Dr. Hoyne has been for the past year in my office, and is already known to my friends.

D. S. SMITH.

Chicago, May 28th, 1866. e728

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be executed at reasonably short notice. The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past ten years.

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G. CO.,

[illegible] West Fitchburg, Mass.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY KELLOGG & MAXWELL B. DORR, under the firm name of KELLOGG & DORR, is this day dissolved. June 1st, 1866.

Business same as formerly will be carried on at 170 State st., by HENRY KELLOGG. e482-3p

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of COOPER & SHERMAN has been this day dissolved by agreement. Benjamin F. Sherman, Jr., is alone authorized to use the name of the firm.

L. J. COOPER,

B. F. SHERMAN, Jr.

Chicago, June 1, 1866. e483-3p

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASING THE CONVICT LABOR OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY, OF TENN.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned for leasing the Convict Labor of the State Penitentiary of Tennessee, till the 20th day of June, proximo, for the period of four years from said date, with the preference in favor of the Lessee for an additional four years over other bidders for new proposals at the end of the first four years—other things being equal. The Lessee will be authorized to occupy and take charge of the Shops and Workhouse in said Penitentiary; to put up such machinery as he may desire, and shall have the privilege of buying, at such prices as may be agreed upon, all the tools, fixtures, raw materials on hand, both finished and unfinished. Said Lessee shall also be bound to hire all the able convicts on hand, or that may hereafter come into said Penitentiary during his term of lease, excepting such as may be necessary to keep the establishment [illegible] under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Directors, and work them not exceeding ten hours per day. For each convict so employed, the Lessee shall pay into the State Treasury the price per day bid, said payment to be made quarterly. He shall also give bond, with approved security, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the State of Tennessee for the faithful performance of the undertaking hereby imposed. The convicts will be provisioned and clothed by the State of Tennessee. The present number of convicts, two hundred and twenty, which number will probably be very largely increased at an early date. All communications may be made to the Penitentiary Directors at either the City Hotel, or at the Penitentiary.

SAML. F. [illegible]

R. S. SHANKLAND,

W. MILLS,

Directors of State Penitentiary, Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1866. [illegible]

10.000 POUNDS BLACK TEA FOR SALE.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) for the purchase of 10,000 pounds of Black Tea will be received until Saturday, June 9th, 1866, at 12 o'clock m.

The Tea is sold because not required for issue; is in original packages, (the packages not in good order,) and can be examined at any time during business hours, prior to the 9th inst.

No proposal for less than 500 pounds will be considered. Bidders required to be present at the opening of the bids. Terms cash in Government funds, and a deposit of 25 per cent required from the successful bidder as soon as the bid is awarded.

The Tea will be reweighed and tared at the original marks.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Tea," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,

my26d308-13t Brevet Colonel and C. S.

Miscellaneous.

Lake Park Property

FOR SALE.

This property is situated on Barron Lake, three miles from the city of Niles, Michigan, and contains 110 acres of land, mostly fine timber, which are enclosed in a substantial tight board fence, eight feet high, as a deer park, with a fine race track, necessary stables and [illegible] buildings [illegible] with seats for spectators. The Lake [illegible] resort, and has been for many years by persons in the vicinity and elsewhere for FISHING, which is abundant, with boats [illegible] with BATHING HOUSE—rendering this property desirable for a private residence or a place of public resort. The whole place, together with [illegible] acres outside of the Park, which is well [illegible] will be sold for farming. Apply to H. P. [illegible], Niles, Mich.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

If You are Billious,

There is nothing that touches the Liver, the seat of the malady, so quickly, and restores it so certainly to a perfectly healthy and regular condition, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If of a "billious habit," the tendency of your system to that form of disease may be held in check for a lifetime by the occasional use of this harmless vegetable antidote.

[illegible]

Highly Important.

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, now permanently located at 96 Randolph street, Chicago, can be consulted upon the treatment and cure of CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SYPHILITIC and all PRIVATE DISEASES.

SYPHILIS, primary, secondary, tertiary, or entailed hereditary, radically cured without the use of mercury, iodide potassia, or any other poisonous drugs, but by a neutralizer used only by him, and a positive cure.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotence—caused by sexual excesses, or self-abuse—the Dr. will engage to cure in all cases. In fact, Dr. James is infallible in his treatment of what are termed secret diseases.

The great and universal reputation Dr. James enjoys, as a Specialist in the treatment of these diseases, is the reward of twenty years close application to his profession, and time devoted to the study of these diseases, and he is the only one of his class that has extorted from the Medical Faculty and heads of Medical Colleges, (naturally much averse to commendating Specialists), and from the press of many of the largest cities in nearly every State in the Union, testimonials to his skill and invariable success in curing the class of diseases to which he devotes his time and attention.

The following are extracts from some of these testimonials. These, with a multitude of others from those he has restored to health, (which, from obvious reasons, cannot be published), should convince those suffering from those diseases, that they can rely upon being cured. Dr. J. H. Jordan, who was Physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1850, and Professor of the theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1830-31 and '32 says, in 1862: "I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for the last twelve years, and I can safely say, that in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, it his equal." Dr. Robert Menges, for twenty years a Practitioner of Medicine in New Orleans, says: "To many persons applying to me for treatment suffering from diseases such as Dr. James makes it his special province to cure, I have recommended them to him, and in every case he has not disappointed either myself or patient."

Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, says: "Dr. James has, at great expense, supplied himself with the material knowledge required in his profession, and his numerous testimonials speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet and observant Practitioner."

The eminent Dr. D. Richardson, of Texas, editor of the Galveston *News*, says: "We have known Dr. James, of 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and that he has perfectly and permanently cured many persons of chronic diseases that had baffled the skill of most eminent physicians."

The Indianapolis *Gazette*, in 1861, editorially says of Dr. James: "We have known him for many years, and regard him among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoted to the cure of the class of diseases which he treats."

The editor of the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Union* says, in 1864: "We have been personally acquainted with Dr. James for over six years, and know him to be a safe, reliable, and thoroughly educated physician, and a gentleman in every sense of the word."

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* speaks as follows of Dr. James: "We have known Dr. James personally for many years. As a physician he stands without a rival. We have no hesitancy in recommending him."

C. M. Hollis, Esq., of the Cedar Valley (Iowa) *Times*, in 1863, says: "We are personally acquainted with Dr. James, and can testify that he is an accomplished gentleman and a thoroughly educated physician."

The Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says: "Of all the medical practitioners, we know of no one who has been more justly celebrated than Dr. James."

The editor of the Peoria *National Democrat*, in 1866, says: "The physician who alleviates suffering benefits mankind, and narrows the profession to which he belongs, is worthy of full confidence, and such a man is Dr. James, of Chicago."

In fact Dr. James is acknowledged to be unequalled in success, and his writings are quoted as authority in he treatment of Syphilitic and other diseases classed as "private."

THE MONITOR.—The second edition of this valuable book, of nearly 200 pages, can now be furnished without delay.

CONTENTS OF BOOK.—History, origin, nature and danger of Secret Diseases, such as Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, &c., and the remedies resorted to for these disasters. An important chapter of the book is one devoted to females, teaching them how to avoid some of the troubles to which the sex is liable.

Price of book, 50 cents. Will be forwarded to any address, carefully concealed, on receipt of price. Address Dr. James, P. O. Box 696, Chicago, Ill. Dr. James can be consulted at his office and rooms, 96 Randolph street, on Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and other species of private disorders. Consultations confidential. In office from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. e729

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to HIM, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last [illegible] afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in this city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, dispatients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B. by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

[illegible]

Dr. Beaumont,

89 Randolph street, continues to treat all Blood and Skin Diseases with great success.

All Female Irregularities and Obstructions removed by a new mode of treatment. e813

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 213 East Madison st., (up-stairs), between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar. 4366

Dr. Borroughs,

173 Wells street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of secret diseases, Syphilis in all its varied forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pain in Joints, Affections of the Kidneys, diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, and all those affections arising from a secret habit of youth which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible and in the end destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A cure for those who have injured themselves by secret habits.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, etc. Can be permanently cured in from 15 days to two months by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines. Dr. Borroughs in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of his instrument, pledges himself that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price, $10 by mail or express.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Female Complaints treated with great success. Our Periodical Drops will bring on the courses in case of obstructions from any cause. Patients treated by letter. Address DR. BORROUGHS, 173 Wells street, corner Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. [illegible] REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

[illegible] Dead Shot for Bedbugs!

Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists. my12d538-12t [illegible]

Marriage and Celibacy.

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, and promotes the growth of the beard and moustaches. One bottle will convince the most sceptical of its virtue. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st., and all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It contains only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st., and all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, by [illegible] Price 50 cents. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st., and all Druggists. [illegible]

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the eighth day of June next.

The poll will be opened at eleven (11) a. m. and closed at twelve (12) m.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,

[illegible] Chicago, May 1, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, at 11 a. m. [illegible] JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

PASTURAGE.—A splendid Stock [illegible] the "[illegible] Farm," within three and a half miles of the city, on Blue Island, well shaded, with river running through the lot. Horses and Cattle pastured by the week or by the season. Apply on farm, or to JOS. H. [illegible] Washington street, Room 2, up stairs. [illegible]

City Notices.

ORDINANCE.—Whereas, The city is rapidly extending around and beyond the old City and Catholic Cemeteries in the North Division, and whereas the continuance of the custom of interments in those cemeteries cannot fail to be prejudicial to the health of the vicinity as well as to the general health of the City of Chicago; therefore, as a sanitary measure,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago*, That hereafter no body shall be buried in either the City or Catholic Cemeteries in the North Division, nor within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of $100 for each and every such violation.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances heretofore passed, which may be in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Passed May 21, 1866.

Approved May 29, 1866. J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk. je1d291-6t

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, June 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Saturday, June 16th, for the delivery at the dock of the Board, near Polk street, in Chicago, of six hundred (600) tons of Cast Iron Water Pipes, 4, 6 and 8 inches internal diameter, according to specifications on file at said office.

The pipes will be subjected to a test pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, must be uniform in thickness, density and texture, and of a good quality of cast iron, so as to cut well and drill well. Delivery to commence within sixty days after notice of the acceptance of the bid, and to be completed by October 15th.

The pipes may be in lengths of 9 or 12 feet, but the length of 12 feet will be preferred. The weights will be for 4, 6 and 8 inch pipe, 9 feet long, 220, 330 and 440 pounds respectively; and for pipes 12 feet long, in proportion.

A suitable number of branches, caps, sleeves, and tapers will be required for said pipes. Bids should state the prices for which the straight pipe will be delivered, and also the price for the branches, &c.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water Pipes."

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

je1-e282-12t Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS OF STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, June 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Monday, June 11th, 1866, for keeping in complete repair all the street lamps belonging to the city, from June 15th, 1866, to April 1st, 1867, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Repairs of Street Lamps," and be accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

je1 e283 12t Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING VAN BUREN STREET FROM STATE STREET TO MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, May 23d, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their Office, until 11 a. m. on Wednesday, June 6th, 1866, for the curbing, grading and paving with wooden block pavement, Van Buren street from State street to Michigan avenue, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Said improvements will be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray its cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Paving Van Buren Street," and be accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposals will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

may24-d161-12t Board of Public Works.

NOTICE—TO LAY DRAINS IN EAST VAN BUREN STREET, FROM STATE TO MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, May 29th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following described lots or pieces of land, that the Common Council of the city of Chicago, by an ordinance passed May 21st, 1866, ordering a private drain to be laid from each of said lots or pieces of land, connecting the same with the public sewer in the street opposite.

Now the said owners are hereby notified to cause the said drains to be laid within seven (7) days from the date hereof; the said work to be done by one of the drain layers licensed by the Board, and according to the general specifications on file in this office.

Part of Lot or Block.	Sub Lot.	Lot.	B'k.	Addition.
W 25 ft of E 50 ft	2	10	1	Frac. Sec. 15 Add'n.
W 25 ft of E 75 ft	2	10	1	do
E 25 ft		10	1	do
17½ ft W adj E 50 ft		2	9	do
17 ft N & adj E 51¼ ft		2	9	do
W 27½ ft	1 & 2	1	10	do
E 25 ft		2	10	do
25 ft W & adj E 25 ft		2	10	do
22 ft W & adj E 50 ft		2	10	do

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

my29-e823-6t

PROCLAMATION

This is to give notice that all dogs found running at large from the Sixth day of June until the First day of October next, unless securely muzzled, may be impounded by any person, in the Dog Pound, situated on the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, from which place said dogs shall not be released until the owners thereof shall pay to the pound-keeper the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each dog so impounded, and the further sum of twenty cents for every day or part of a day said dog shall have remained in said pound.

All dogs not redeemed within four days shall be destroyed by the pound-keeper.

The pound-keeper is hereby ordered to pay a reward of fifty cents for each and every dog over three months old, delivered alive at said pound, by any person fifteen or more years old.

Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1866.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk. my30e861-15t

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, June 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Saturday, June 16th, for the delivery at their dock in Chicago, of six hundred (600) tons of four, six and eight inch Water Pipes, according to specifications on file at said office.

The delivery must commence on or before August 1st, and be finished by October 1st.

The pipes will be 12 feet long and weigh respectively of 4, 6 and 8 inch pipes 290 pounds, 440 pounds and 600 pounds. A suitable number of branches, caps, sleeves and tapers will be required for said pipes.

Bids should state the prices for which the straight pipe will be delivered, and also the price of the branches, &c.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water Pipes."

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

je1e281-12t Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS OF STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, June 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Monday, June 11th, 1866, for keeping in complete repairs all the street lamps belonging to the city, from June 15th, 1866, to April 1st, 1867, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

The proposal must state the amount for each lamp. Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Repairs of Street Lamps," and be accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

je1e283 12t Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN East Van Buren street, from State street to Michigan avenue.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, May 29, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following described lots or pieces of land, that the Common Council of the city of Chicago, by an ordinance passed May 21st, 1866, ordering a private drain to be laid from each of said lots or pieces of land, connecting the same with the public sewer in the street opposite.

Now, the said owners are hereby notified to cause the said drains to be laid within ten (10) days from the date hereof; the said work to be done by one of the drain layers licensed by the Board, and according to the general specifications on file in this office.

Part of Lot or Block.	Sub-Lot.	Lot.	B'k.	Addition.
[illegible]	2	10	1	Frac. Sec. 15
[illegible]	2	10	1	"
[illegible]		10	1	"
[illegible]		2	9	"
[illegible]		2	9	"
[illegible]		2	9	"
W [illegible]	1 & 2	1	10	"
E 25 ft		2	10	"
[illegible]		2	10	"
[illegible]		2	10	"

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

my29d456-10t

Auction Sales.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 17, 1866.

I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Franklin shops, in Nashville, Tenn., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, and continuing daily until all the property is disposed of, a large lot of serviceable Quartermaster's stores, and all the machinery at the United States shops, consisting in part as follows:

1 steam engine, 18x36 inch cylinder; 1 do., 9x16 inch cylinder; 1 boiler 42 in diameter, 22 feet long; 1 Iron [illegible]; 1 do., 14½ feet; 1 do., 12 feet; 1 do., 8 feet; 4 upright press drills; 4 lathe engines, single head; 1 lathe engine, double head; 1 lathe head, small, with iron shears; 1 lathe head, with wooden shears; 1 lathe pattern makers; 1 fence machines; 1 bow machine; 1 spoke machine; 1 grindstone machine; 1 [illegible] machine; 1 mortising machine; 1 drilling machine; 1 clamp machine; 1 McGowan pump, 4x8 inch cylinder; 2 McGowan force pumps; 27 pulleys, [illegible] from 4 to 36 inch; 170 feet line shafting, [illegible] 800 feet rubber belting, &c. &c.

TOOLS.

This list includes all kinds of tools, only a small part enumerated:

259 hand saws, 41 tenon saws, 321 steel squares, 113 try squares, 302 planes assorted, 341 augurs assorted, 46 braces, hatchets, hammers, chisels, punches, gauges, drawing knives, anvils, sledges, &c. &c.

MATERIAL.

This list includes all kind of material used by the Government, such as bolts, all sizes; screws, all sizes; nails, cut and wrought, all sizes; rivets, all sizes; buckles, all sizes; rings, all sizes; [illegible] all sizes galvanized iron; [illegible] sheet iron; 1,900 hoop iron; 68,380 feet lumber, assorted; 250 bs pig lead, &c. &c.

Horse medicine of all kinds, farriers' chests and instruments, miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

This property is all surplus, not required by the Government, and is all in good serviceable condition.

Persons desiring information regarding this property will receive it by calling at my office on Cedar street, below the Capitol.

Terms cash, in Government funds. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. of each day.

A. R. EDDY,

By order of [illegible] Brevet Lt. Col. and Dep't. Q. M.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

WILLS, DUNHAM & HOIT,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

244 South Water Street, Chicago.

DEALERS IN

Cordage, Twines, Canvas,

Oakum, Tackle Blocks, Chains, Anchors, Tar, Pitch, &c.

HAY ROPE, HIDE ROPE, LATH YARN.

Tents, Tarpaulins, Awnings & Wagon Covers.

☞ Bunting Flags on hand and made to order.

J. F. WILLS. G. R. DUNHAM. J. B. HOIT.

my1 [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

226 & 228 Lake street,

[illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

One trial will prove that

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

Will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing, and weakening symptoms consequent upon FEMALE DISEASE, WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, &c., which worry and render life weary to many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy, and refinement afforded no exemption.

Read the following:

LAFAYETTE, KY., June 21, 1865.

I am a graduate of the regular Medical Colleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease which I had entirely failed to cure. One lady had constant hysterics; one had every symptom of epileptic convulsions consequent upon deranged menstruation; others had ulcers, falling, irregularities, and all the severe symptoms of confirmed uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. There has not been a single failure in its operation.

C. J. NORTHINGTON, M. D.

☞ See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle. Price $1 50. Sold everywhere.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINTS—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

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It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. ☞ Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

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Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts. Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c. Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents. Consumptive Balm, $3.00. Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH is a book of 300 pages, and is a complete Family guide to the cause, prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Sent by mail postpaid on the receipt of 25 cents by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

And he MUST get it. Tell him

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

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FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent us of its efficacy.

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HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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MISS TENNESSEE'S

MISS TENNESSEE'S

(The Wonderful Child)

(The Wonderful Child)

MAGNETIC LIFE ELIXIR,

MAGNETIC LIFE ELIXIR,

FOR

CLEANSING THE BLOOD,

CLEANSING THE BLOOD,

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

THE GREAT SUCCESS this Elixir has met with induced me to put it before the public, and all I ask is to give it a fair trial, and it will then recommend itself. It will remove all dark spots, motes, pimples, or any eruption upon the face or body, and will give the complexion a clear and healthy color, and if the directions are properly followed, the skin will become almost transparent.

The properties of this syrup are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and have a wonderful effect upon the Liver, and cleansing the system of all other impurities, and restore a person to perfect health.

The properties and components of this syrup were made known to me when a child, and in a clairvoyant state, since which I have made constant use of it in my practice, and from the great success I have had in its use for the last eleven years, thought proper to bring it before the public.

Prepared only by Miss Tennessee, the great Clairvoyant and Magnetic Doctress, No. 429 West Fifth st., below Mound, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists in the United States. Price $2 per bottle.

JOHN D. PARK, General Agent,

Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut sts, Cincinnati.

Also, H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

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Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Cures Dyspepsia.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Increases the Appetite.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Strengthens the System.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Assists Digestion.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Regulates the Acidity of the Stomach.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Cures Diarrhea.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are the best Stimulant in use.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Relieve Constipation.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are unequalled for General Debility.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Cures Nervous Headache.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are sold by all Retail Druggists.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are for sale by Wholesale Druggists.

Roback's Stomach Bitters are the only bitters that should be used by the people, from the fact that they are made from pure drugs and liquor.

The bitters are manufactured under the special advice of one of the best chemists in the United States. Great care is taken in the selection of the drugs from which they are compounded. In presenting these Bitters to the public, we would call their especial attention to the above facts, and will only add, that if once compared with any other Bitters manufactured, the result will be unanimous, in favor with Roback's Stomach Bitters. We only ask the people to be the judge. PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

Successors to C. W. Roback, 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ap14d336-3m F,S&W,3p

Transportation.

1866.

The NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will, during the present season, run their Line of First Class UPPER CABIN STEAMERS Tri-Weekly between Chicago, Milwaukee, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, carrying Freight and Passengers with promptness and despatch.

Direct connections are made at Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego with lines of Railroads, steamers and Canal Boats running to New York, Boston, Montreal, and all points in New England and Northern New York.

Through Freight subject to one transhipment only. These steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms amply and neatly furnished for first-class passengers. Second Cabins with cook stoves and comfortable accommodations, for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions.

No efforts will be spared to maintain the reputation of this as the cheapest and best route.

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, No. 2 Astor House, New York.

G. [illegible], No. 74 Pearl street, New York.

JOHN HOCKING, No. 7 State street, Boston.

GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburg.

A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent.

CHAS. ALLISON, Oswego.

FRENCH, CHILDS & CO., Cleveland.

WALKER, HAYS & CO., Toledo.

M. J. BODIER, Detroit.

[illegible], Milwaukee.

[illegible]

JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

ap6-[illegible]

VEGETABLE WASHING COMPOUND.—This preparation saves labor, time, soap and fuel, and bring all of a vegetable nature it does not [illegible] clothes the same as other washing [illegible]. Sold by all grocers. Trade supplied from the factory, 273, 275 and 277 North Clark street. Letters to be directed P. O. box 1883. [illegible]

BUTTER! BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER.—We are in daily receipt of fine Table Butter, in cans and small packages. Those in want of a superior article are invited to call and examine.

[illegible] & CO.,

131 South Water street.

Stomach Bitters.

VEGETABLE

REMEDIES.

It is difficult to account for the perversity of man in digging deep into the bowels of the earth in search of curatives, when all the best and safest antidotes to disease grow upon the surface. The inspired writers, who must be supposed to have derived their knowledge directly from the Fountain of all Truth, recommend none other than vegetable remedies. "The tree," we are told, "was made for the healing of the nations." When King David languished, it was the "Balm of Gilead" that renewed his strength; a "poultice of figs" cured the sick Hezekiah; oil (expressed from the Syrian olive) was poured into the hurts of the wounded man by the wayside; hyssop, myrrh and aloes were purgatives of the prophetic age; and the pure fermented juice of the grape (which had not then been adulterated) was taken by Timothy "for his stomach's sake." If the mineral as well as the trees had been made for the healing of the nations, is it likely that the virtues (?) of mercury would have been hidden from the patriarchs?

The instincts of the brute creation teach them how to doctor themselves, and they invariably stick to VEGETABLE REMEDIES. The mongoose, when bitten by a deadly serpent, eats of a certain herb, and thereby neutralizes the poison injected into its veins; the sick dog eats grass; and many other animals, guided by that faculty which serves them in the place of reason, find balsams for their injuries and ailments in the woods and fields.

These indications that the Vegetable Kingdom is the true Materia Medica are corroborated by daily experience, and the time is not far distant when this fact will be universally admitted.

Without disparagement to other botanical remedies it may be fairly claimed that the combination of vegetable preventives and restoratives in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

entitle the preparation to a high place among the specifics of the age. Rock and valley, plain and forest, have contributed of their hygeian stores to produce its extraordinary properties. It is a PRESERVATIVE MEDICINE; in other words its effect is to PRESERVE THE PHYSICAL POWERS IN THEIR FULL VIGOR beyond the period when unassisted nature begins to succumb to the canker of decay. As a stomachic, it is altogether the best known. Its depurative tendency is particularly evident in billious cases, in which it seems to purge the blood of superfluous bile, and restore that clearness of complexion which can only co-exist with a healthy circulation. Certainly there is no advertised tonic and corrective which more completely vindicates the efficacy of botanical treatment.

Appetizing Properties of the Bitters

A medicine that excites appetite without promoting digestion is always injurious. Its effect is to impose a task on the stomach which it is unable to perform, and the result is a chronic derangement of that organ, and of its dependents, the liver and the bowels. The operation of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

is very different from this. The preparation develops appetite, and invigorates and energizes the digestive powers at the same time. Hence, when indifference to the enjoyments of the table, or absolute disgust for food is combined with gastric weakness, or any other form of dyspepsia, this far-reaching restorative removes the entire difficulty. It is not a tonic that does its work by halves.

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH

will find HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS wonderfully adapted to the relief of the difficulties to which they are subjected. The preparation in cases of this kind has a double operation. It not only controls the local irregularities which occasion the distress, but acting simultaneously upon the whole nervous system, checks the tendency to hysteria and despondency which almost always accompanies such disturbances.

Sickly wives and mothers are advised to give the medicine a trial. They are earnestly assured that it contains no ingredient that can possibly do any harm to the feeblest of their number, while it undoubtedly contains the invigorating principle which their enervated system requires.

Let them beware of the cordial drops and tinctures often prescribed for invalid ladies. All these nostrums are mainly composed of common alcohol, and are therefore injurious. The liquors ordinarily given as tonics are still worse, being all deteriorated with poisonous drugs.

A WORD TO CONVALESCENTS.

After the inflammatory symptoms of acute disease have been subdued, and the patient has been pronounced "out of danger," there is still the prostration which always follows fever to contend with. The whole art and mystery of medical treatment does not consist in eradicating a malady. Indeed, the violent operation of the drugs administered for that purpose sometimes reduces the sick persons so terribly that it is found impossible to create a reaction, and they sink and die from sheer exhaustion. In diptheria, for example, the weakness which succeeds the removal of the obstruction from the throat often proves fatal.

What the feeble convalescent needs is a medicine that will brace the nerves, stimulate the appetite, and tone the stomach. Nature [illegible] vigilant effort to retrieve herself after the pressure of disease has been taken off, but it is unwise to leave her to fight alone in her disabled and drooping condition. She must rally with the most active and thorough of vigorants.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Strychnine or prussic acid is frequently given by the advocates of what is called "heroic (in plain English, DESPERATE) treatment." These are powerful tonics, no doubt, so VERY powerful that neither of them was ever yet taken (even in the smallest dose) by any human being without imminent peril. The danger may or may not be instant and direct; but if not, it is remote and contingent. The tenth or twentieth part of a grain of a poison so deadly that a very small [illegible] in the dose produces death, cannot be innocuous. Avoid hazardous experiments. Let convalescents rely upon a tonic genial in its nature, and which contains not a particle of any deleterious alkaloid or mineral astringent.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will build up the strength and repair the damage incurred by the constitution, in a conflict with inflammatory disease, with more rapidity and certainty than any other medicinal vigorant.

CAUTION

The Government Endorsement.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the handsomely engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States affixes its authorization on every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters. This stamp, thrown by the Government over the preparation and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and swindlers are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the world.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible] is announced to deliver a poem at the banquet to the National Typographical Union on Wednesday evening next.

MADISON STREET CARS will be run on Randolph street, on and after June 4th, until further notice, on account of laying water pipes, &c. By order of George L. Webb, Superintendent.

VESSEL SALE.—The schooner Neshoto was sold on Wednesday last, by H. E. Pendleton to J. C. Hagwell, for $12,000. She was launched some 18 months ago, and rates A No. 1.

TEMPERANCE.—The temperance meeting on Monday evening, in the Lecture Room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, will be addressed by Mr. J. B. Gibson, of Rochester, N. Y. The public are invited.

CORRECTION.—Our notice of the removal of Messrs. Dunn, Smeal & Hoffman, in Saturday's issue, conveyed the intimation that the firm has been in existence but one year. These gentlemen have been in business in this city during three years last past.

MINISTERIAL.—Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church in this city, was on Friday last elected Bishop of Kentucky by the Episcopal Convention at Louisville. The salary was fixed at $4,500 a year; that of the retiring Bishop (Smith) was $2,500.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The members of the Board are requested to meet Monday afternoon, June 4th, at 3 o'clock, at the Christian Association Rooms, to close up the business of the recent Festival. The several committees are particularly requested to make complete reports of all moneys and expenditures.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS are in order this year. The work is going on with commendable despatch. Wabash avenue is being paved in four or five places simultaneously. West Madison street from the river to Halsted will soon be finished, and West Randolph is being taken in hand. Bye and bye the streets of the city will be in passable condition.

ONE OF THE MISSING BOYS FOUND.—At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the body of a boy was washed ashore at the foot of Thirty-first street, and was handed over to the care of Coroner Wagner. It is supposed to be that of one of the boys who several nights ago went out on the lake and were lost. There was no positive evidence of the fact discovered on Saturday, as the body was so much swollen and disfigured as to be scarcely recognizable. An inquest will be held this morning.

ROBBERY.—A sailor named David Tucker was taken before Justice Milliken, yesterday morning, charged with robbery. The victim was Anthony Healy, a stranger from Libertyville, who, in his travels around the city fell in with the sailor. They visited one or two saloons, and by and bye Healy became badly intoxicated, when Tucker quietly relieved him of $10, which he pocketed. These simple facts were repeated at the Police Court, and Tucker was held for trial before the Recorder in $500.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after to-day (Sunday) trains on the Illinois Central Railroad will leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day passenger—Leave at 9 a. m.; arrive at 9 p. m. Night passenger—Leave at 10:00 p. m.; arrive at 7 a. m. Kankakee accommodation—Leave at 4:45 p. m.; arrive at 9:05 a. m. Hyde Park train—Leave at 6:10 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 3:30 p. m., and 6:00 p. m.; arrive at 7:35 a. m., 1:50 p. m., and 7:15 p. m.

WESTERN LITERARY SOCIETIES.—The annual convention of Associated Literary Societies will be held on Wednesday next, in the rooms of the Young Men's Association, in Portland Block, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The principal business before the convention will be the arrangement of details for the next lecture season. Any society, not exceeding one to each town, may be represented by paying the admission fee and agreeing to pay a proportionate share of the expenses. A full representation is desired and expected.

HORSE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening about six o'clock, a lad named John Smith, whose parents reside on the corner of Mohawk and Larrabee streets, was attempting to alight from a horse car, on North Clark street, he missed his footing and fell to the ground. One of his legs was caught under the wheels, and, when he was taken up it was found to be cut and mangled in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. This operation was performed by a German surgeon, who had been called in, and at a late hour last night the lad was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

A HEINOUS CRIME.—An exchange has the following: "A colored man, named Philip Henderson, residing at No. 13 Ninth street, E. D., was yesterday afternoon arrested by Sergeant Davis of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged by his wife with a crime heretofore unknown to the Brooklyn police, and which, she alleges, has resulted in the death of two of her infants. Henderson and his wife are said to belong to the best class of the colored population. He is a sailmaker by trade, and officiates in the capacity of sexton at the South Ninth Street Congregational Church. He is 26 years of age, has been married five years, but has no children."

ROBBERY IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.—Yesterday afternoon a young man, a member of the Smith family, paid a visit to a disreputable house on Wells street, kept by one Hattie Miller, and while he was enjoying himself in the congenial society of the establishment, he became suddenly aware that his pockets had been rifled of $140. The discovery brought him to a remorseful sense of his position, and he immediately betook himself to the Armory and acquainted Capt. Hickey with the facts. A detachment of police was sent to the house in question, and the keeper with all the inmates were escorted to the Armory. Hattie Miller will be examined this morning before Justice Sturtevant on the charge of larceny.

MAITLAND, a professor of the illusionary school, opens in Smith & Nixon's Hall on Tuesday evening. The Indianapolis *Journal* of May 31st has the following concerning him:

[illegible] in drawing large audiences upon the three last nights, wherein he has opened his arena of illusions in Masonic Hall. He is the prince of deceptors, and comes it over you in such a winning way that you rather like it than otherwise. The manner in which he does the "now you see-it-and-now-you-don't" tricks is remarkable, and the lucidity of his explanations entirely do away with the mystifications—in a horn. [illegible] holds his levee to-night, and we expect such an audience as Masonic Hall has rarely held. If Maitland went to the German school of Black Art, when the students ran annual races with the Devil, he certainly was one of the few of which His Black Majesty caught only the shadow.

ST. JOHN'S TABLEAUX—FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The tableaux given under the auspices of St. John's Church (Episcopal) on Thursday night, in Smith & Nixon's Hall, were repeated on Friday evening, with such success as to induce a unanimous call for their repetition on Saturday, when they were reproduced with interesting variations to a full house.

A Fair and Festival, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of St. John's Church, will take place at Beethoven Hall, Crosby's Opera House building, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Tickets of admission to the Fair will also admit to the Art Gallery on the days of the Fair. A great variety of articles, both useful and ornamental, will be offered for sale at as reasonable prices as they can be obtained elsewhere; also strawberries and ice cream. From the extensive preparations being made by the ladies we doubt not that it will prove successful. The proceeds, together with those of the tableaux, which have won such merited approbation, are intended to form the nucleus of a fund for a permanent church building.

RUN OVER.—On Friday evening a gentleman named Jonathan Walsh, while crossing Lake street, near the City Hotel, was struck down by a carriage and pair which was being driven at a furious pace by one John Hartop, and very severely injured. He was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to the City Hotel, where he now lies. Hartop was taken into custody, and on Saturday morning was brought before Justice Milliken to answer the charge of assault with intent to commit bodily injury. In extenuation of his offence he stated that he was conveying some of the [illegible] family, to whom the carriage belongs, to the cars, and had received instructions to drive rapidly. Mr. Walsh being unable to appear, the examination was continued till the 9th of June, the defendant giving bail for his appearance in $300.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The following gentlemen, delegates to the National Typographical Union, had arrived in this city up to twelve o'clock last night, and are stopping at the Tremont House: L. C. Swingle, Galveston, Texas; J. J. McDaniel, Geo. S. Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; [illegible]. The Convention meets at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the rooms of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

THE POUND [illegible].—A reference to our advertising columns will show that the old adage about every dog having his day should be amended by adding the words, "of persecution." [illegible]

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

President Johnson and His Cabinet Coming to the Laying of the Corner Stone—Postponement of the Time.

The following is the body of a telegram received on Saturday by W. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. It was sent by Thomas Hoyne, Esq., and Col. J. B. Bowen, now at Washington:

"President Johnson has promised, and will come on adjournment of Congress. Time to be fixed and ceremonies postponed accordingly. All his Cabinet are favorable, and will accompany him if possible."

In accordance with this telegram, the date already fixed upon (the Fourth of July) has been abandoned, and will wait on the time when Chicago will receive her first Presidential visit.

THE TURF.

Racing at the Driving Park on Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon the sixth regular trotting race of the present season came off on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, as per announcement in the newspapers and posters. The attendance was very respectable in point of numbers, among whom the betting was very spirited, and a considerable amount of money changed hands. The day was rather chilly, and the wind blew hard, which detracted a great deal from the enjoyment of the race, or, rather, races—a pacing race being sandwiched in between the trotting heats. The main race was for an inside stake of $300, the Association adding a purse of $100—mile heats best three in five to harness. There were three horses entered, viz: Lady Walt, by Joseph Predmore; Pilot, by O. W. Dimick, and Angelina, by William Riley. The latter animal not being deemed quite up to the mark, at the last moment, after some hesitation, it was determined not to start her. As she was the favorite in pools, it caused considerable dissatisfaction among her backers, some of whom insinuated that they had been sold out. The withdrawal of the favorite of course disconcerted all the well-laid plans of the professional turfites, and caused [illegible] all around. There was a decided lack of confidence [illegible] by the knowing ones as to the staying qualities of Pilot, and yet they did not feel that it was safe to stake their money on the sorrel mare, Lady Walt, who is a comparative stranger in this city. The more reckless and daring ones, just before the horses were called upon the track, however, began betting on her, and very soon the excitement ran high and continued increasing during the first two heats of the race, when it suddenly cooled off and all became quiet again.

THE TROTTING RACE.

First Heat.—The horses were some time in getting off, as Lady Walt broke wild and ran at the early attempts, and it was found necessary, as a last resort, to "trail" her behind Pilot's sulky in order to keep her down to her work. When the word was given the horses trotted away at good speed, the gray horse Pilot gradually drawing ahead. At the quarter pole he was five lengths in the advance. At the second quarter they retained about the same position, but on the upper stretch the gray horse broke up and lost considerable ground. The mare made a break soon after, however, and again fell behind. On the turn into the home stretch Predmore began to let her out, and right nobly did she respond to the whip. At every step she gained on the little horse. Now she was on his wheel—then her nose was even with his flank, and she passed under the wire almost neck and neck. Pilot was awarded the heat. Time, 2:48¾.

Second Heat.—The sorrel mare had shown such extraordinary speed, and capacity to make up for lost time on the home stretch, that she became a great favorite, and numerous were the predictions that she was bound to win the race yet. But we are all liable to err, and in this instance the backers of the Lady discovered it to their sorrow. At the word Lady Walt took the lead, and Pilot broke in making the short turn, but caught well and did not lose anything by the operation. The sorrel was two lengths ahead when near the quarter pole, but just then she made a fatal break, and had to be pulled down to a walk before she would come to the scratch again. This break gave Pilot all the advantage he wanted. At the half mile turn he was from eighteen to twenty lengths ahead, and still going. On the upper turn Dimick urged him too much, and he skipped for a few rods, but caught well and came down the home stretch in fine style, winning the heat easily by twenty lengths. Time 2:50.

Third Heat.—A very good start was obtained at the first attempt, and the sorrel mare leading off directly, but both went off their feet on the first turn. The Lady caught first and gained very rapidly to the quarter, which she passed two lengths in the advance. Just then she a second time lost her feet and "went all to pieces." Pilot passed her like a shot, and on the upper turn was seven lengths ahead. The mare then shut up some of the daylight, but lost the heat by twenty feet. Pilot was awarded the heat and race. Time 2:43½.

SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, June 2, 1866.—Trotting race for a purse and stake of $400—mile heats, best three in five—in harness:

O. W. Dimmick's g. g. Pilot	1	1	1
Joe Predmore's s. m. Lady Walt	2	2	2

Time—2:48¾; 2:50; 2:43½.

THE PACING RACE.

As before mentioned, the pacing race was sandwiched in between the trotters' heats. This was for a stake of $100, between William Hodges' bay mare, in harness, and C. Clark's bay mare, to go under saddle.

First Heat.—In the first heat, Mr. Clark rode his mare himself, and performed the job in such a bungling manner as to lose the heat, and was almost distanced. Hodges' mare was awarded the heat, in time 2:51.

Second Heat.—Young Dimick, an experienced rider, now took charge of Clark's mare. He kept within about two feet of Hodges until the middle of the upper stretch, when putting spurs to the mare he dashed ahead, and won the heat easily by three lengths. Time, 2:51.

Third Heat.—The saddle mare was kept in the same position as in the previous heat; but when she attempted to pass Hodges on the upper stretch she made a bad failure, and lost rather than gained ground. It was not until half way down the home stretch that she had any show at all of winning. Then Hodges' mare broke badly twice and lost not only the heat, but also the race. Time, 2:50. The following is a

SUMMARY.

DRIVING PARK COURSE—CHICAGO, June 2, 1866. Pacing race for a stake of $100—mile heats, best two in three:

C. Clark's b. m.	2	1	1
William Hodges' b. m.	1	2	2

Time—2:51; 2:51; 2:50.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

The Fenian excitement was the all absorbing topic of conversation on Saturday, not in Fenian circles only, but in all sorts of circles. The invasion of Canada, the capture of Fort Erie, the repulse of the "Queen's Own," and all other rumors of war were eagerly discussed, and the movement of the F. B. received an unwonted share of attention. The Brotherhood, however, did not bestir themselves, or if they did it was certainly in a very secret and private way. No public meeting was called, no loud tocsin tolled its alarm. Probably they were disgusted at the enthusiasm of Friday evening, which only amounted to twelve hundred dollars, and were afraid to risk the chances of a second appeal, until the joyful tidings were better confirmed. Rumor, however, was busy with her hundred tongues proclaiming news of the departure of Fenian squads to the Canadian frontier, and much excitement was thereby occasioned among the Irish portion of the community. A car full of weeping women were seen on Saturday afternoon bewailing the lot of the heroes who were supposed to be going forth to sacrifice themselves on the altar of Irish independence. But whether the heroes went, or only talked about going, was a matter of conjecture. The 2:30 train for Detroit may have contained a large number of the warriors, but they managed to conceal their intentions so well that no suspicions could be entertained.

At length towards night came tidings that the Fenian invasion was ended. A bulletin to that effect was displayed in the windows of the TRIBUNE office, and a strongly mixed crowd of sympathizers and non-sympathizers gathered around warmly discussing the probabilities. The Fenians of course, branded it as a canard, gotten up by the TRIBUNE to throw a damper upon the cause, while the majority of persons seemed on the whole to rejoice at the consummation. A few secret meetings were held among the various circles, but what plots were hatched on the occasion did not transpire.

YESTERDAY.

The excitement in the city on Sunday was intense. The varying nature of the news by telegraph afforded ample room for speculation and independent conclusions. The Fenian sympathizers generally accepted it as a fact that their friends had been successful and were jubilant. A canard was started that Toronto had been captured and a salvo of artillery was fired as an expression of their joy, a proceeding which warrants the censure of those having charge of the guns. A train load went out on the Michigan Southern Railroad in the morning, accompanied by a brass band. Meetings were called at which enthusiastic [illegible] were made and men got ready to go off on the evening train to the aid of the invaders. The cars on the Michigan Central Railroad were well filled last night by parties whom one could scarcely mistake for other than Fenians, but who yet bore no external legal evidence of the fact. There is, however, no doubt that at least two hundred Fenians left this city last evening for Detroit, and that six or seven hundred stand of arms and Fenian caps went also. What they will accomplish may be inferred from the fact reported in our telegraphic columns that the men they go to aid are all prisoners.

THE CHICAGO POST.

Our sprightly evening neighbor—the *Post*—has recently been making several changes, all of which are decidedly in the right direction, and will give it a still wider influence and more intrinsic power than that hitherto possessed. The recent change of location to a fine building on Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office, has given increased facilities for the work of the office, and that work is now extended by two editorial additions, both of sterling merit.

The name of Gen. Hasbrouck Davis is announced as one of its editors and proprietors, dating from the 1st of the present month. As the able commander of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry of the First Brigade, First Division of the army of the Potomac, and subsequently as the commander of a brigade under Gen. Davidson in the army of the Gulf, he achieved for himself an enviable reputation among the noble men who went out from among us to battle with the hosts of rebeldom. Gen Davis is equally loyal at home as on the field, and is equally accomplished in the advocacy of the cause of freedom with the pen as with the sword.

The other gentleman referred to is D. C. Brooks, Esq., for many years professor of the belles lettres in the University of Michigan, and already well known in this city as an able writer.

The proprietors of the *Post* will commence the issue of a second, five o'clock, edition with the opening of the current week, and at the same time will give to the public the benefit of a system of special despatches, which have been for some time past in process of perfecting. They announce it as their intention to publish the best evening paper in the West, and we have no doubt that they will ere long succeed in establishing a conviction of its superiority in the minds of the public.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made in May by A. J. Averell, real estate broker:

House and lot, 25 ft. marble front on Michigan ave., near Congress street	$33,000
Lot on Halsted street, 25 ft. front, near Tyler	3,000
Lot on Halsted street, 50 ft. front, near Harrison	3,500
Lot on Peoria street, cor. Jackson, 45 ft.	2,475
House and lot, 25 ft., 2-story, Wabash ave., near Thirteenth	12,500
Lot on Green street, near Jackson, 25 ft.	7,250
Lot on Michigan ave., near Twentieth, 50 ft.	4,500
" " " Geo. Smith's Add., 100 ft.	9,000
Lot on Michigan ave., Geo. Smith's Add., 50 ft.	[illegible]
Lot on Michigan ave., Geo. Smith's Add., 50 ft.	[illegible]
House and lot, 25 ft. marble front, Michigan ave., south of Twelfth	18,500
Lot corner Warren and Page streets, 50 ft.	1,650
Lot on Michigan ave., Geo. Smith's Add., 50 ft.	5,000
Lot on Indiana street, near Twenty-third, 50 ft.	2,125
Lot on LaSalle street, near Monroe, [illegible]	12,000
Lot on Wabash ave., Geo. Smith's Add., 100 ft.	6,250
Lot s. e. corner Indiana ave. and Twenty-third streets, 100 ft.	[illegible]
Lot on Indiana ave., near Eighteenth street, 25 ft.	6,000
Total	$144,[illegible]

Employment for Discharged Soldiers.

The following card has been issued by the Employment Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, which we commend to the notice of all those who have it in their power to respond to the call:

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF CHICAGO.

The Employment Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is prepared to furnish you, on reasonable notice, with almost any class of help you may require, from experienced clerks and bookkeepers to common laborers.

Many of these men [illegible] the army, have served from one to four years, can furnish good references, and are certainly entitled to a place and chance to earn their living as they come back to civil life.

They come from all parts of the country, drawn to this great commercial centre, and either enter the ranks of the useful, active and enterprising and thus contribute to the best interests of society, or are overcome by the influences to evil, and become a curse to the community.

One of the best safeguards to them is employment. We seek not only to secure work for them, but to surround them with such moral, social and religious influences as will render powerless the temptations which beset them.

Will you aid us in our work by allowing us to supply you with such help as you may from time to time need?

We believe that this Bureau can be made a source of supply from which you can at any time obtain help, and thus be saved the inconvenience and annoyance experienced from the crowds of applicants who answer an advertisement.

Applications may be made to the Chairman of the Committee at the rooms of the Association.

O. C. GIBBS,
Room 13, Meth. Church Block,
GEO. E. PURINGTON,
J. M. CHAPMAN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts on Saturday—Marriage and Divorce—Term of the Courts—Interesting Statistics—Important Decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—The call of the calendar in this court has been concluded, and the court is now engaged in trying causes passed on the first call.

New Suits.—John A. Coughey vs. James W. Fisley. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $10,000.

The Security Insurance Company of New York vs. Emeline A. Taylor, executrix of Isaac Taylor, deceased, John Campbell and Hollingford Wardeld. Action to recover damages laid at $4,495 for an alleged breach of contract.

Libellant sets forth that on the 29th of April, 1865, the steamboat George S. Weeks, together with several barges owned by defendants, were at Red Wing, Minn., on the Mississippi River, and bound on a voyage to Savanna, in this State. At Red Wing they took on board 3,981 bushels of wheat, the property of H. C. Hoffman & Co., consigned to S. B. Tuckerman, Racine, Wis. This wheat was, it is claimed, agreed to be delivered to the Racine & Mississippi Railroad in as good order as when received, excepting injuries from fire, etc. Through the alleged unseaworthiness of the vessels and the alleged negligence of the master, the wheat was not so safely carried, but was delivered in a damaged condition. The libellants were the insurers and underwriters of the cargo to the extent claimed as damages, and were required to pay that sum to the owners.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—*Hon. John M. Wilson, C. J., and Hons. J. E. Gary and J. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—The vacation of this Court terminated on Saturday; the June term commences on Monday with a docket of two hundred and fifty cases. The following causes embrace the call for Monday:

1—[illegible]. Strahorn vs. Union Stock Yard Company.
2—[illegible]. Grovesnor vs. Winchester.
3—2231. Martin vs. Darling.
4—[illegible]. McDonough vs. Hussey.
5—[illegible]. Turner vs. Roe.
6—[illegible]. Lucas vs. Matthias et al.
7—2254. Brooks vs. Adams et al.
8—2260. Waddock vs. Alvord.
9—2262. Reitz et al. vs. Cranknight.
10—2266. Brant et al. vs. Pierce.

New Suits.—Smithe vs. Smithe. This was an action in chancery instituted by Caroline Smithe against her husband, Joseph D. Smithe, to obtain a divorce upon the ground of adultery.

The bill of complaint sets forth that complainant was married to defendant at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 21st of April, *of the present year*, since which time it is claimed she has treated her husband with all kindness and affection. She charges that the defendant, notwithstanding his vows of marriage fealty, has for three months past been guilty of the crime of adultery with divers women in this city and especially with a frail representative of womanhood known as Maggie Burns, with whom it is charged he still lives in an open state of adultery. Complainant next alleges that during her marriage with defendant she has borne two children, one now aged nine years and the other seven, though as the bill previously sets forth that the marriage was consummated this spring, there is undoubtedly a mistake somewhere. Mrs. Smithe asks that the marriage bond existing between herself and alleged faithless liege may be dissolved and the care and custody of her children entrusted to her, inasmuch as she claims the father is not a fit person to exercise any control over their minds, morals and persons.

Complainant also prayed that an injunction issue restraining the defendant from disposing of his property.

Henry Dubring, Caspar H. Dubring, Oscar Kuipe, and William T. Dubring vs. William H. Boyle. Action of assumpsit by attachment to recover an indebtedness of $4,581.23 for goods sold and delivered.

The Bank of Montreal vs. W. M. Berg & Co. Action of assumpsit by attachment to recover an indebtedness of $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—This Court has adjourned for the term. The June term commences on the 18th instant, the third Monday in the month. In the interim Judge Williams holds court at Waukegan, in Lake County.

The following statistics, showing the amount of business transacted by Judge Williams, during his term of office, in this court, will be read with interest:

Number of cases commenced during the year ending July 1st, 1863, being the last year of office of the late Judge Manniere	785
Number of cases on the docket at the July term of 1863, being the commencement of the term of office of Judge Williams	1,217
Number of cases commenced during the year ending July 1st, 1864	978
Number of cases commenced during the year ending July 1st, 1865	1,111
Number of cases commenced from July 1st, 1865, to June 1st, 1866, being the close of the past term	1,380
Total	4,686
Number of cases on the docket June 1st, 1866	1,167
Number of cases disposed of by Judge Williams from July 13th, 1863, to June 1st, 1866	3,479
Total	4,646

Henry Whipple vs. Emma E. Whipple. In chancery. Bill for divorce upon the ground of desertion. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree entered. The parties to this suit were married at Galena, in this State, on the 3d of July, 1862, and lived together as man and wife until the month of March of the following year.

The Master in Chancery, to whom the case was referred, reported that on the 13th of March, 1863, defendant wilfully and without any reasonable cause deserted complainant, and absented herself from him, and has ever since continued such desertion; also, that complainant is without fault in the premises.

[illegible] Bill for divorce. Suit dismissed at complainant's cost, on motion of complainant's solicitor.

Rothgerber vs. Herzog. Plaintiff's damages assessed at $300, and judgment ordered. This was an action of trespass on the case instituted April 7th, 1864, by Leonard Rothgerber, of this city, against Louis Herzog, a Lake street merchant, to recover damages laid at $10,000, for slander, consisting in a charge made by defendant to divers persons, that plaintiff was a thief, thereby injuring and greatly prejudicing the said Rothgerber in his good name, fame, credit and reputation.

Favorite et al. vs. The Home Insurance Company of New York. This was an action in which the question—which came up on demurrer—involved the liability of insurance companies for property destroyed by fire while in the possession of the insured, but owned by a third party. To the declaration of plaintiffs, F. Favorite & Son, seeking to recover under such circumstances, defendant claiming its non-liability demurred. The court ruled that the clause in the policy which declares the insurance to cover "goods held in trust, or on commission, or sold but not delivered," included and embraced goods not the property of the insured, but held by them in trust for other parties.

His Honor therefore overruled the demurrer, and ordered a rule to enter requiring the defendants to answer by the first day of the next term.

William G. Whitman vs. William O. Finch. Action of trespass to recover damages laid at $5,000 for an alleged assault committed on the 15th of May last past.

Edward N. Larmon vs. Robert G. Boone. Bill in chancery to obtain an injunction.

Ezekiel R. Hooper, surviving partner of John M. S. Causin, for the use of Daniel R. Brent vs. George C. Bates. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $5,000 for lawyers fees.

John McBean and George M. Wilson vs. Solomon McKichan and James Campbell. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $1,500.

Juga Breta Staffing vs. Samuel Staffing. Bill for a divorce upon the ground of habitual drunkenness, and extreme and repeated cruelty.

RECORDER'S COURT OF CHICAGO—*Hon. Evert Van Buren Recorder.*—This court was not in session on Saturday. The June term commences on Monday, when grand and petit juries will be empanelled.

COUNTY COURT OF COOK—*Before Hon. James B. Bradwell Judge.*—This Court was in session on Saturday, but no business of importance was transacted. Pursuant to the rules of the court, no new business was taken up.

AMUSEMENTS.

The world of indoor amusements continues brisk, thanks to the protracted cold weather and the business enterprise of managers. It may appear anomalous that Chicago should at this season of the year, and at this period of pecuniary dullness, be able to keep in good running order three full companies of dramatists, besides furnishing thousands almost nightly to attend strawberry festivals, &c., in aid of various charitable objects. Yet so it is, and the question is pertinent—"Where do all the people come from?"

At least two thousand five hundred people have witnessed theatrical representations nightly within the past three weeks in this city. This is at the rate of one in forty of our adult population, or if we take the average of once a week for theatre-goers, it will give one in about seven of the adult population as attending weekly. This proportion is doubtless much lessened by the hotel attendance, a great number of our hotel visitors passing their evenings at the theatre, but the proportion remaining, after making this deduction is still large enough to raise the question whether the mass of our young people spend their evenings most at the theatre or at home.

It would be pleasant if we were able to record that this flattering breeze of popularity is due to an increased attention to the wants of civilized beings seeking amusement. Some little improvement has been made in this respect since the close of the war, though not so much as we would fain recognize. A return from the false, sensational and prurient to the legitimate drama is highly desirable, we use the latter term "legitimate" with a much wider range of meaning than that usually accorded to it. We would recognize all as legitimate which omit to present impossible situations, indecent language and postures, or a vicious moral—those, in other words, which hold the mirror up to nature, showing her deformities without the attempt to make them lovable, and exhibiting her virtues without making them the subject of ridicule. During the war the sensational and the indecent held high carnival; money was plentiful, very many people had the spending of the article who never enjoyed that luxury before, and the old adage was verified in very many instances about setting "a beggar on horseback." Managers pandered to a depraved taste, and gave loud plays instead of paying good actors.

We would fain hope that this state of things is receding—that the good play well played is being relished by theatrical audiences. The time will probably not soon come when displays of limbs instead of ability will draw some kind of an audience, and yet we already see cheering signs of progress in the fact that on the occasion of the disgustingly rude exhibitions which now and then invade the city, the regulars absent themselves, and the audience is of a totally different character to that usually seen in the theatre. That these legacies of the war times may soon be exhausted is the wish of all decent people.

OPERA HOUSE.—"The Streets of New York" has successfully held the stage here during the week, drawing more money nightly into the treasury than during the first two weeks, when the rates of admission were higher, and the attraction of a first class star existed, which is now absent (not wanting). The play is not of the highest order, but it is very interesting without being unnatural, and admitting of considerable illustration at the hands of the scenic artist, it is peculiarly appropriate to the Opera House stage. It is very well presented, the several roles being admirably filled without exception. It will be repeated on Monday evening.

MUSEUM.—The week here has closed on "[illegible]," of which the best thing it deserves is to say that the artists took much more pains with it than it deserved. On Saturday, the ever-popular "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was twice given. On Monday evening the frequenters of the Museum will be greeted with a sight of the familiar face of Mrs. Ferris, who has returned here to fill a brief engagement, and will appear as "Julia," in the play of the "Hunchback." That Mrs. Ferris will be welcomed most cordially no one can doubt who is familiar with her past career in Chicago. As the leading lady of the Museum last year, she achieved a greater degree of popularity than any other who has ever trod those boards.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—"The Queen of Comedy" has bid adieu to this city and departed. [illegible]

[illegible] here. Last winter the novelty of skating under cover was introduced into Chicago, and now, a few months later, the still greater novelty of skating in summer is following in its wake. Of course the people of Chicago have heard of roller skating ere this, and have seen exhibitions on such skates on the stage, but the parlor skate has never hitherto been popular. An attempt is now being made to effect a revolution in this respect, and we doubt not it will be successful. The Rink has been leased by a party of workmen who are laying there on a boarded floor, containing an area of five thousand square feet filled in quite solid, and to be covered with a [illegible] solution to make the surface perfectly hard and smooth. Ventilators of the most approved construction are being put in, to ensure a thorough cooling draft in the hottest weather and make the place even a more attractive resort in the summer than it was last winter. It will be opened on Saturday evening next.

YANKEE ROBINSON'S CIRCUS is announced on the bills for the week after this present one. It is a mammoth combination, the largest in the States, and combining many points of real and unusual excellence.

SHIPP & GAYLORD'S Minstrels opened on Thursday last in Wood's theatre, Cincinnati, to a house crowded from pit to dome.

RAID UPON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Last night a posse of policemen, under the direction of Captain Hickey, made a raid upon several houses of ill-repute on Wells street and its tributaries, and captured quite a number of unfortunates. The cells of the Armory were well stocked with a riotous crowd of females and some males, in various stages of intoxication, who made night hideous with their discordant screams and hollow laughter. Among them were a number of vagrants, idle do-nothings, homeless vagabonds, and not a few fast young gentlemen of genteel aspect, who, after a day's pleasure in the suburbs, came to pass the night there to expiate the offence of fast driving in the streets. They will be present at the grand levee this morning.

EDWARDS' FIFTH READER.—We commend to the notice of educators a new Fifth Reader, just issued by George & C. W. Sherwood of this city, the production of Richard Edwards, Esq., Principal of the State Normal University at Bloomington in this State. It will be found to occupy a high position in the world of educational instruction, giving a thorough method of analysis both of sound and sentiment, and admirably adapted to a proper and rapid development of the pupil. As the production of one of our best practical educators it is a work of no ordinary value.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The library of this institution will be opened on Monday, June 4, for the issue of books to the members. The rooms have been thoroughly cleaned, refitted, and made as attractive as possible. A large number of new books have been placed on the shelves. The library now numbers about 10,000 volumes. The best American and English magazines and newspapers are taken for the reading-rooms. Every effort will be made by the managers to make the institution all it ought to be. Young men who have not yet become members are earnestly invited to visit the rooms, examine its advantages, and if they are pleased, as they certainly will be, join the Association, Portland Block.

Sleeping Cars on Southern Railroads—Important.

Editors Tribune:

I notice an article in the papers announcing the formation of a company by G. M. Pullman, H. J. Kimball and R. H. Rumsey, for building and placing upon Southern railroads sleeping cars of his (Pullman's) patent, and an invitation to the public to subscribe to the stock, under a special charter from the state of Tennessee, with a capital of $3,000,000. It may be well for the public to understand that a company already exists, formed under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, called "The Southern Transportation Company," for the building and running of sleeping cars on Southern railroads, and that the company and their assignors, the Central Transportation Company of Philadelphia, are the claimants of all the principal patent devices used by Mr. Pullman in his sleeping cars. As owners of these patents, they have taken the opinion of Messrs. Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin, of Chicago, and other counsel associated with them that Mr. Pullman's sleeping cars are all of them infringements upon these prior patents, and are not covered or protected by the patents of Pullman & Field, and suit has been commenced (and is now pending) in the Circuit Court of the United States against Mr. Pullman for such infringement.

The undersigned deems it but just to the interest he represents and to the public that he should thus notify and warn all parties that these prior patent rights will be enforced against all persons infringing them.

G. R. DYKEMAN, Agent, &c.

June 1, 1866.

Colonel O'Neil.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1866.

Editors Tribune:

In the news column of your issue this morning, you make, I hope, an unintentional misstatement. You say that "Col. O'Neil, the officer in command of the Fenian army, now invading Canada, is the person through whose instrumentality Union soldiers were forced to choose between starving at Andersonville and entering the rebel army," &c. Col. O'Neil never was a rebel. On the contrary, he served with distinction in the Union army, during the entire late war.

By correcting your error in to-morrow's issue, you will be but doing justice to a brave officer, and much oblige yours, &c.,

A. L. MORRISON.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fine Corsets.—Ladies who wish for a corset that fits beautifully, and is made in the highest style of the art, should call on Mrs. Brown, who has recently removed from State street to 238 Third avenue, near Twelfth street. She has supplied many of our first families with corsets for years past, and has uniformly given the best of satisfaction.

The Lame are made to Walk.—A. Steinhaus, No. 109 Milwaukee avenue, Holstein, late deputy sheriff of Cook county, says: "I used Morrell's Electro Magnetic Fluid in the case of a man with a back so lame that he could not turn himself in bed or get out of it. It effected a perfect cure in a very short time. I advise everybody to try it." All the drug stores keep it. SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Agents.

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels and wind colic by giving health to the child, it rests the mother. je4-c587

Congress' Appropriation of $500,000—To purchase Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator for the freedmen of the South! Will they do it? Should Andrew Johnson think it best he will fight it through—see if he don't. But we hope not. [illegible] scalp from dandruff, soil nothing, keep the hair in place, and give your locks and ringlets a raven glow of charming beauty. Smith & Dwyer, General Agents. Sold everywhere.

Prussing's Pure Cider Vinegar Will preserve pickles and is warranted pure. Ask your grocer for no other vinegar. Largest works of the kind in the United States. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State street, Chicago. je1 c715-72t M W F

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. june1c584

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor costs only 25 cents a box, and will positively cure Burns, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Rheumatism, Bruises and Eruptions of the Skin, and we know relieves pain where all other remedies have failed. Sold by all Druggists. je4-c596-4t-1t ev mon

The man who died the other day, in the country, so suddenly, of Cholera Morbus, might have been alive to-day, if he had had on hand and used properly, one single bottle of Boyd's Balm. Sold by Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Chicago. je4 c588 m-t-th

Brick Machine—The National Brick Machine makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid bricks per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York. May30-d354-26t-M W F

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. feb13-b946 1y-m&w

From Mr. C. B. Thurston, Dentist, Newark, N. J. "I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivaled excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being the most efficacious, as well as delicious dentifrice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth." Beware of imitations. c580

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st. c519

TRAGEDY AT SHELBYVILLE, KY.

The Outlaw Terrell Shot and Captured—Death of one of his Accomplices—Terrell in the City Jail—He is Mortally Wounded.

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29.]

Since the escape of the notorious Capt. Ed. Terrell, and his associate in crime, John Wethers, from the jail at Taylorsville, Spencer County, a short time ago, the good people of that and adjoining counties have been kept constantly in fear of robbery, violence and death at the hands of these bad men. Saturday evening, at a late hour, Terrell and two of his desperado friends, Wethers and Baker, entered the quiet little town of Shelbyville, and by their ferocious demeanor and the brandishing of deadly weapons, produced the utmost consternation among the people. Terrell is said to have been armed cap-a-pie, having around his waist five revolvers and carrying a Henry rifle or carbine. Wethers and Baker, who were equally as desperate as Terrell, were likewise armed to the teeth. This blood-seeking party dashed into town and began to abuse and threaten the citizens, drinking and carousing, and disputing the power of any man, or set of men to arrest them. For a while they had complete charge of the town, and the intimidation of the people appeared to favor their devilish intentions and warrant the impunity of their hectoring, defiant conduct. But Judge Caldwell determined upon their immediate arrest. To this end he commanded the town Marshal, George W. Caplinger, to summon a posse of citizens to aid him in the unpleasant attempt. This order was quickly executed by the Marshal, and some twenty-five or thirty of the stout-hearted yeomen were soon well armed and thrown out in various directions to intercept the desperadoes, should they attempt to leave the town. While the Marshal and his posse comitatus were making their offensive preparations, Wethers skulked through the obscure parts of town and escaped. Terrell and Baker were together, and, finding themselves ensnared, mounted their horses and attempted to run the gauntlet. They were hotly pursued by the Marshal and his armed force, who came up with the fugitives and ordered them to surrender. Heedless of the command, Terrell wheeled and fired upon his followers, wounding one of them, a Mr. Randolph, of Shelbyville. The pursuing party then commenced a simultaneous and deadly firing, several balls taking effect on Terrell. One shot entered his back, near the spinal column, and, ranging through the body, came out at the breast near the collar bone, inflicting, it is believed, a mortal wound. The other shots penetrated various parts of his body. Baker received nine balls, one of them going directly through his heart, yet, strange to say, he clung to his horse for a distance of half a mile from the place where the fatal shot struck him, then fell into the road and died in a few seconds. [illegible] book, which was perforated [illegible] balls showing the firing of the citizens to have been very accurate. Mr. Redding, of the Redding Hotel, Shelbyville, received a slight wound during the skirmish. Those directly instrumental in killing Baker, and wounding and capturing Terrell, were Marshal G. W. Caplinger, George Petry, Geo. Sales, and Isaac A. Fisher, assisted by several citizens. These gentlemen arrived here at six o'clock yesterday morning, having Terrell in custody. He was placed in the city jail, and afforded all necessary surgical attention. His wounds are considered mortal. It is a matter of general regret that he cannot live to get his dues at the gallows. No man ever more richly deserved a torturous death than Terrell. He is steeped in innocent blood so far that he could not, by any infliction the law might devise, expiate even one of his manifold crimes. The people of this State, who have so long stood in terror of this fiend and his partners in murder and rapine, should exult at the check that has been given to their depredations at last. Judge Caldwell and the people of Shelbyville will be held in grateful remembrance for their prompt and successful action on Saturday.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

Report of Maj. Gen. Stoneman.

Detailed History of the Disturbance—Who the Rioters Were and How They Acted.

The Speaker laid before the House on Thursday the following communication from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 29, 1866.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In compliance with the request therefor contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 28, 1866, I have the honor to send herewith two reports from Major General Stoneman, dated respectively May 12 and May 18, concerning the recent riots at Memphis, being all which have been received relating to that subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, May 12, 1866.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.:

Your telegram of this date received.

The Third Colored Artillery has been stationed here since its organization, and consequently were not under the best of discipline; large numbers of the men have what they call families, living in South Memphis, contiguous to the fort in which the soldiers were stationed. These soldiers had been used as the instruments to execute the orders of Government agents, such as Provost Marshals, Bureau Agents, &c., and consequently had been more or less brought directly in contact with the law-breaking portion of the community, and the police, which is far from being composed of the best class of residents here, and composed principally of Irishmen, who consider the negro as their competitor and natural enemy. Many negro soldiers have, from time to time, been arrested by the police, and many whites, including some of the police, have been arrested by the negro soldiers, and in both cases, those arrested have not unfrequently been treated with a harshness altogether unnecessary. These remarks and hints will lead you to reflections which will explain and indicate to you the state of feeling which existed between the negro soldiers and their sympathizers, and the lower class of whites and their sympathizers, in which last are included agitators, demagogues and office-seekers. The testimony before the Commission which I have assembled to investigate the circumstances connected with the riots shows that at about 4 o'clock, Monday afternoon, April 30, four policemen were walking down Causey street and met three or four negroes. They jostled each other on the sidewalk; an altercation occurred. One of the policemen struck a negro with a pistol, and was in return struck by another negro with a cane. There was no further trouble, though a good deal of excitement among the negroes during that night. Incident on this encounter, about 4 p. m. on Monday, May 1, a crowd of from fifty to seventy-five negroes, mostly discharged soldiers, were congregated together near the corner of Main and South streets; the greater portion of these negroes were intoxicated. Six policemen approached the crowd and arrested two of the most boisterous of the negroes. The policemen proceeded to conduct these two negroes toward the station-house, being followed by the crowd of negroes, which increased as they proceeded, and who used very insulting and threatening language, and accompanied their threats by firing pistols into the air. The police turned and fired upon the negroes, wounding one; one of the negro prisoners escaped, and the other was released by the police. The negroes returned the fire, wounding one of the police. The police force of the city, together with a large crowd of citizens, congregated together in the vicinity of South street, and being very much infuriated, proceeded to shoot, beat and threaten every negro met with in that portion of the city. This was continued until about midnight on Tuesday night, when it was quelled by the interference of a small detachment of United States troops. Wednesday morning arrived, and found large crowds of people collected together in South Memphis, most of whom were armed. They remained there until one o'clock p. m., when they were dispersed by a detachment of United States soldiers, which had been employed during the day in keeping the discharged negro soldiers in and the white people out of the fort. During the day several negro shanties were burned down. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, a party of mounted men began to set fire to the negro school-houses, churches, and dwelling-houses. It is hoped that the investigation now being had will result in identifying the parties engaged.

During Tuesday and Wednesday several inoffensive negroes were killed, and many maltreated and beaten in different parts of the city. The number killed and wounded in the riot, as far as ascertained by the commission, were: one white man killed (shot by a white man behind him); one white man wounded (shot by negroes.) The number of negroes shot and beaten to death has not yet been ascertained. I will give you the information when procured. Frequent applications were made for arms and provisions to organize a militia force, all of which were refused, and on Thursday I issued an order, prohibiting any persons, under whatsoever pretext from assembling anywhere, armed or unarmed. Great fears were entertained that other buildings, such as the Freedmen's Bureau building, and the office of the Memphis *Post*, would be burned down; but if any such intentions were had the disposition of the small force at my disposal prevented the realization. An attempt was made by some parties to gain possession of the muskets which a few days before had been turned in by the Third colored artillery. Every officer and man here was on duty day and night during the week. On the 4th they were relieved by a detachment I had ordered over from Nashville.

As before stated, the rioters were composed of the police, firemen, and the rabble and negro-haters in general, with a sprinkling of Yankee-haters, all led on and encouraged by demagogues and office hunters, and most of them under the influence of whiskey. It appears in evidence before the commission that John Creighton, Recorder of the city, made a speech to the rioters, in which he said: "We are not yet prepared, but let us prepare to clean every negro son of a bitch out of town."

[illegible] Confederates were mixed up [illegible] larger portion being registered voters. Who composed the incendiaries on Wednesday night remains to be developed.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major General Commanding.

MEMPHIS, May 18, 1866.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

I have the honor to report that it appears upon investigation by the commission that there were killed outright during the recent riots at Memphis, twenty-four negroes, eight of whom were discharged soldiers.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major General Commanding.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Father and Four Sons Quarrel—One of the Sons Shot Twice by his own Brother.

[From the Tuscarawas (Ohio) Chronicle, May 31.]

It becomes our melancholy duty, as a public journalist, to record a terrible tragedy, which took place on last Sunday morning, in Rush township, and about three miles from Gnadenhutten. It appears that a feud has existed for some time in the family of Edward Saunders, and that on last Sunday morning Mr. Saunders and his wife met two of their sons on the road—an altercation took place between them, and two other sons came to the aid of the parents, and being well armed they put their brothers to flight, firing several shots at them in succession, it is said by the direction of the father himself. Two of the bullets took effect upon one of the boys—one striking low down in the calf of the leg and coming out in front below the knee, the other struck high up in the thigh, but did not pass entirely through. Dr. Tucker extracted both balls. The wounds are said to be serious, but not mortal. The young man is lying in a helpless condition at a neighbor's house, and will probably not be able to be moved for some time. The sons are all married but one. The father and one of the sons have been arrested, but the one whose shots it is claimed took effect, is still at large. The Grand Jury is investigating the case.

A Heavy Embezzlement—Forty Thousand Dollars.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 28th inst.]

Some weeks since Mr. William E. A. Mackintosh, a member of the banking firm of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a complaint against Louis A. Colin, formerly a clerk in his employ, charging him with having at different times, during the year 1864, embezzled government and other bonds amounting in the aggregate to forty thousand dollars and upwards, and appropriating the same to his own use, without the knowledge or consent of his employers. About six months ago Colin left the service of the bankers, some time after which the alleged embezzlements were discovered. On the deposition of Mr. Mackintosh the magistrate issued a warrant for the apprehension of the party accused, and placed it in the hands of Captain Jourdan for execution. After a diligent and protracted search, Captain Jourdan yesterday succeeded in arresting the delinquent clerk. It is stated that since leaving the complainant's employ the prisoner has been travelling abroad, and living in a very extravagant manner on the money which he feloniously obtained from the bankers.

Colin, who is thirty-five years of age and a native of Prussia, was taken before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs for examination in default of $40,000 bail. None of the missing bonds or money have been recovered.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, June 2.

MONEY.

The money market is very easy, and the demand on the Stock Exchange is freely met at 4 per cent while some balances were loaned at 3 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

Prime discounts were current at 5 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was firmer this afternoon towards the close, and there was a rally from the lowest point at the 1 o'clock board.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 141⅛, after selling at 141¼. The total export for the week was [illegible].

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government securities were firm this afternoon.

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

The market for petroleum and mining shares was quiet this morning with very little change in prices. Business of the week is light.

COFFEE.

Coffee depressed. Java, 25c; Rio, 19c, gold.

COTTON.

Cotton receipts, [illegible] bales middling uplands. Sales at [illegible].

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum, crude, [illegible].

FLOUR.

Flour firmer. Ohio at $9.[illegible]; Michigan choice extra at [illegible].

PROVISIONS.

Sales mess pork at [illegible]. Bacon quiet.

SUGAR.

Cuba, [illegible]. Stock, 72,000 hhds.

DRY GOODS EXCHANGE.

Trade to-day is rather quiet, the market very strong and firm for all cotton goods. The business of the week has been more satisfactory.

Prints—Allen's, [illegible]; American, [illegible]; [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, June 2.

TOBACCO—Firmer and active.

FLOUR—Pretty active. Sales at $6.50 for fine; $8.00 to $8.50 for super to $9.25 for extra, and $10.00 to $13.00 for choice brands.

GRAIN—Wheat at $1.40 for poor spring; $1.85 for No. 1 spring; $1.60 for extra club, and $2.30 to $2.75 for all. Corn—Sales at 65 to 68c for mixed and yellow; 68 to 70c for mixed, and 72 to 75c for white. Oats—Quiet and steady; sales at 51c to 60c.

WHISKEY—Held at $2.22 to $2.25.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, June 2.

FLOUR—Steady. Sales 400 brls; $11.25 for winter; $10.50 for double extra spring; $9.50 for choice spring extra; $6.50 for superfine.

GRAIN—Wheat, unchanged. At the 9 a. m. Board sales 26,000 bu at $1.75@1.75½ cash; $1.75 rejected. At the noon Board sales 20,000 bu at $1.77½@1.77¾ cash; $1.77¾ seller all next week. Market this p. m. on the street $1.78 was asked, with no sales. Oats firmer. Sales 46,000 bu at 36c. Corn lower. Sales 1,500 bu at 51c. Rye firmer. Sales 1,400 bu at 78c.

BUTTER—Steady. Sales 200 lbs at 15@25c.

FREIGHTS—Steady at 14½c rail, and 15c propeller (wheat) to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—1,500 brls flour; 145,000 bu wheat; 23,000 bu oats; 3,000 bu corn.

SHIPMENTS—3,600 brls flour, 49,000 bu wheat.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

COTTON—Dull and drooping at 35@36c for middling—chiefly at 36c.

FLOUR—Steady for medium to good grades and dull and declining for common brands, with sales at [illegible] for extra State, [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, [illegible] for trade brands—closing dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, without decided change; $2.25 for prime new No. 2 Milwaukee; [illegible] for common to good new No. 1 Milwaukee, and $1.71 for Chicago spring. Corn fully 3c lower for unsound, and steady for sound; [illegible] for unsound new mixed Western; [illegible] for sound do; [illegible] for Western yellow new. Oats dull and heavy. White old are scarce and firm; [illegible] for new, and 70c for old Western.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 27c for crude, and 43c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, with a fair demand; [illegible]. Lard quiet and firm at [illegible]. Butter quiet and lower; [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese dull, at [illegible].

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, June 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

The breadstuffs market is well cleared of recent receipts, and holders are firmer, expecting supplies via Oswego to be interrupted by the Fenian movement.

PROVISIONS.

Pork is very active at $30.75.

LIVE HOGS.

The receipts of live hogs for the past two days, are 80 cars. Prices are [illegible] higher, which with the Chicago report, encourages the bulls.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, June 2—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Marietta, Kankakee Feeder, 100 bls salt; Nora, Henry, 75,000 feet lumber, 10,000 lath.

ARRIVED—D. Hess, Lemont, 46 yds rubble stone, 25 yds dimension stone; Col Manning, Lemont, 30 yds rubble stone; D. C. Norton, Lemont, 70 yds rubble stone; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 46 yds rubble stone, 30 yds dimension; Advance, Lemont, 48 yds dimension stone; Monte Christo, Utica, 5,700 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Cushman, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn; Wing and Wing, Joliet, 3,000 bu corn; John Carter, Ottawa, 10,000 bu oats; Dirigo, Joliet, 9,000 bu oats; Cataract, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn; Burnham, Prison, 80 yds rubble stone; Danube, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, June 2—9 p. m.

CLEARED—D. C. Norton, Lemont; D. Hess, Lemont; Advance, Lemont; propeller E. G. Good, Havana, 24,061 ft lumber; Dolphin, Ottawa, 55,025 ft lumber, 1,500 pounds merchandise; Barge No. 1, Joliet Mound, 14,396 ft lumber, 1,600 lbs furniture; Chas. B. Hope, Lacon, 30,100 ft lumber, 100 brls salt.

ARRIVED.—None.

BRIDGEPORT, June 3—10 p. m.

CLEARED—Robert Bomis, 99,733 ft lumber; John Carter, Ottawa; Coyote, Lockport; Montauk, Lockport, 6,590 lbs merchandise; Stars and Stripes, Peru, 52,673 ft lumber, 123,500 lath; Badger State, Lacon, 42,500 ft lumber, 41,000 ft siding, 30,000 shingles, 1,500 posts; E. Burnham, Prison; Cremonaing, Lemont; H. G. Loomis, Lemont.

ARRIVED—Porago, LaSalle, 3,497 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, June 2.

UP—Bridgewater, Canada, Berwick, Antonio, Cook, Merrick, Senator Blood, Montezuma, Gerrit Smith, Star, Hope, Gem, Barbarian, Wagstaff, Senator, Atmosphere.

DOWN—Tanner, Hinchman, Live Oak, Lively, Miami, Milan, Middlesex, Carthagenian.

WIND—N. E.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, June 3.

UP—Parker, Baldwin, Mary Jane, Sweden, Advance, Idaho, Unadilla, Dobbins, Fontanelle, Acorn, Onondaga, Excelsior, Snowdrop, Norwegian, Bahama, Parsons, Fashion, New London, Montana, Hyphen, Campbell, Saco, Sunnyside, Milwaukee, Myrtle Leaf, Navagh, Nichols, Westberry, Dolphin, E. B. Allen, Lyons.

DOWN—St. Lawrence No. 2, Fannie, Algerine, Morton, Cornelia Somers, Avery, Eureka, Owasco, Driver, Trent.

Wind East.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, June 2.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; sales Superfine $9.25@10.00.

WHEAT—Good demand for low grades winter; sales Extra Spring at $2.15. Corn active and firm; sales No. 1 Mixed 60@62c. Oats are firm and scarce; sales No. 1 at 56c; they are offered freely to arrive at 1@2c lower. Rye quiet but firm at 85@88c. Barley is in good request at $1.00@1.20 for fair Fall; sales choice $1.50.

WHISKEY—Steady; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Steady and held firm; sales 300 bbls. new Mess Pork at $31.00. Bacon quiet. Bulk Meats in demand. Sales rib sides 13½c, and light hams at 16c. Lard quiet but firm at 22@22½c for prime city.

MONEY—In good demand; Exchange easy.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

MONEY—Easy at 4@5 ₱ cent on call.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet and firm at 109¾.

GOLD—Firmer; opening at 141¼, declining to 140⅞, advancing to 141¼, and closing at 141.

Total exports of specie to-day, $1,511,784.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and steady.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Are quiet and very firm.

Gold closed at 141⅛ after selling at 141¼.

The following are the closing prices of stocks:

Canton	60	Cleve. & Pitts	81
Quicksilver	53¾	Rock Island	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	N. W. pfd	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	F. W.	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]		

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 2.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower. Sales: Amber, $2.40@2.5[illegible]; white, $2.50@2.55; new amber, $2.34; old, $2.38; No. 1 Milwaukee, $2.00. Corn—½c better. Sales: No. 1 mixed, 66c; yellow, 61c. Oats—½c better. Sales, 44½c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 2.

FLOUR—In moderate demand. Spring extra Western, $10.50@11.25; extra State, $10.00@10.50; white XX, $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce, and unchanged. Corn dull; sales 46c for No. 1 mixed. Oats, 45@45c for Chicago, and 45c for Wisconsin. Barley, rye and peas, dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,083 brls; corn, 37,050 bu; oats, 49,541 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 1,406 brls; wheat, 30,543 bu; corn 168,564 bu; oats, 21,309 bu; rye, 2,954 bu.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

PETROLEUM—Quiet.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales of super $7.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—dull. Sales of good red at $2.80. White, $2.90@3.15. Corn firm; sales at 98.

COFFEE—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

WHISKEY—Pennsylvania, $2.24@2.26. Ohio, $2.28.

MARRIED.

At Washington, Iowa, May 31st, by the Rev. A. Connor, Pastor of the U. P. Church, at the residence of the bride's uncle, A. Morris, Esq., ALEX. URQUHART RICHARDSON, of Chicago, to MARIA, eldest daughter of Charles Vancour, Esq., of Guernsey, Channel Islands.

In this city, by Rev. Clinton Locke, Mr. THOMAS E. MARSHALL and Miss MARY JOHNSTON, all of Chicago. No cards.

In this city on Thursday, 31st ult., at No. 733 West Lake street, by Rev. Edward G. Taylor, Mr. JAMES GRASSIE and Miss PRISCILLA A., daughter of Samuel Boyles, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

On the 2nd inst., MARION L., daughter of Daniel P. and Jennie M. Miner aged 8 months and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 575 Carroll street, corner Lincoln, at 1 o'clock, to-day (Monday.) Friends are invited to attend the funeral.

In this city, June 1st, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. SARAH J. RYAN, beloved wife of John N. Ryan, aged 31 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence, 40 South Water street, to the old Catholic burial ground. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York papers please copy.

In this city on the 1st inst., MARY WILSON, beloved wife of W. J. Wilson, aged 55 years.

Funeral from the Church of the Ascension, Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

In this city, of typhoid fever, BARBARA, the beloved wife of Thomas Moore, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 133 Oak street, on Sunday, June 3d, at 3 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Large Sale of Rich New
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,
PIER GLASSES,
Mirrors, Pianos, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, June 8th, will be sold at our NEW SALESROOMS, 47 and 49 DEARBORN STREET, next to the Tremont House, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of new first-class furniture, of choice and newest styles. The stock consists of elegant Oil, Walnut, waxed and ebony finish, Chamber Suits, richly carved, fine Parlor Suits, Silk Cotelin, in All Wool, Reps and Hair Cloth, Lounges, Turkish, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Parlor, Rocking and Reception Chairs, Etageres, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, and Parlor Secretaries, Walnut and Oak Sideboards, Pillar and Scroll Leg Extension Dining Tables, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Etageres, Whatnots, Side Tables, &c.

Also, two splendid Carved Leg Rosewood Case new 7-octave Piano Fortes. Very rich, full toned instruments.

Also, two new large French Plate Pier Glasses. Mirrors in Oil Walnut and Gilt, with many other new and desirable goods.

The above goods are all first-class, and warranted equal to any goods found in first-class stores East or West.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
PALMER'S BLOCK,
44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

CROCKERY WARE, NEW Carpeting, Tobacco, Cigars, Canned Fruit and Oysters, Groceries, Teas, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 & 46 Randolph street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALES—NEW YORK EARTHENWARE, FRENCH GLASS AND CHINA. [illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
GROVER & HESS .... Directors.

Monday Evening, June 4th.

LAST PERFORMANCE but two of the great success of the season, the

Streets of New York,
Streets of New York,
WITH ITS
Magnificent Scenery, Grand Effects,
AND
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

On THURSDAY NEXT the great tragic play of

LESBIA,

Which has been in rehearsal for several days, and will be presented for the FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, with a cast of characters of UNPRECEDENTED STRENGTH.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager

☞ Time altered—performance commences at 8.

This Monday evening, June 4, will be presented Knowle's great play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

In rehearsal GUY MANNERING. Also, THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

☞ Friday, benefit of Mr. JOHN DILLON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS

Price of admittance, Dress Circle .... 50 cents
Second Circle .... 25 cents | Reserved Seats .... 75 cents

Engagement of the talented comedian Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, supported by Mr. C. T. PARSLOE.

Monday, WIDOW'S VICTIM. Jerry Clip, with imitations of Keene, Forrest, Booth, Barney Williams, and Daddy Rice, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. Fudge, Mr. C. T. Parsloe. To conclude with the comedy of TOODLES: Timothy Toodles, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. The performance will commence with the Phenomenon in a Smock Frock.

In rehearsal the great comedy of SAM. c583

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,

And every evening during the week, the most extraordinary performers in the world.

MAITLAND,

the English wonder-worker, assisted by

MISS JANE F. DILLON,

the celebrated Prestidigitatress, has the honor to announce a series of his great Sensational Seances.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—A gratuitous distribution of 100 valuable and handsome presents at the conclusion of each performance. MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON. For particulars see programmes. c590

JULY 4TH, 1866.

A Grand Public Celebration of our National Holiday will be held at the

BRIGHTON HOUSE COURSE,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 1866.

Programme:

The exercises of the day will open with the reading of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, at ten o'clock, to be followed by the singing of the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER," by a grand choir of ONE HUNDRED YOUNG LADIES.

FIVE FULL BANDS OF MUSIC are engaged, and will be in constant attendance.

THE ORATION OF THE DAY, by a distinguished Speaker.

The "RED, WHITE AND BLUE," sung by One Hundred young Ladies.

Four splendid floors for Dancing are laid down expressly for the occasion, and with a good band of music at each, will give all an opportunity to trip on the light and fantastic toe during the whole day.

"THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM," sung by One Hundred Young Ladies.

Several greased poles will be erected, and the boys can have a chance at climbing for a number of fine prizes. Foot Races on the green are arranged to come off during the day.

More explicit particulars as soon as all arrangements are completed. For the Committee:

june c681 5p F. A. WICHELMAN, Sec'y.

General Notices.

1866. THE 1866.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.

Running over the Erie Railway. The Western Transportation Company is prepared to transport Merchandise and Produce between Chicago, New York, Boston and other Eastern and Western points, and will run during running season the following first-class Propellers on the Lakes:

Empire State,	Badger State,
Oneida,	Plymouth,
Mohawk,	Buffalo,
Free State,	Acme,
Potomac,	Pittsburgh.

Forming a Daily Line between

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

Touching at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, connecting with the various railroads at those places, and at Buffalo with the

ERIE RAILWAY,

and the W. T. Co.'s Line of Boats on Erie Canal, four of which leave Buffalo and New York daily.

For contracts and bills of lading apply to
HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
A. COLTON, [illegible]
A. H. WARD, 240 Broadway, Agt. Erie Railway, N. Y.
JNO. S. DUNLAP, 13 State-st., Boston.
S. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany.
S. G. CHASE, [illegible] River-st., Troy.
H. JOHNSON & CO., Cleveland.
A. GODARD, Toledo.
D. M. OSBORNE, Sandusky.
F. L. HURD & CO., Detroit.
[illegible] TIBBITTS, Milwaukee.
[illegible] DUTTON, Racine.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Buffalo.
S. HOWE, Ticket Agent, foot of State-st.
And at Adams House.
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
[illegible]

Cholera Disarmed!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed!

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by letters patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Henry street, N. Y. Office, 42 Cedar-st.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons, and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (immensely increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, anti-putrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places HEALTHFUL AIR; they are DESTROYERS, and not merely absorbents of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, Albany, March 30, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Co.

DEAR SIR: It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors.

T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Co.

DEAR SIR: We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous.

C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

☞ N. B.—These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, 42 Cedar-st., N. Y.,
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. my26-d433-3m-4p

PATENT AGENCY.—J. Van Santvoord, (formerly examiner in U. S. Patent Office and lately with Munn & Co.,) Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 41 Park Row, Times Building, New York City. Models can be sent by express. my21c556 13t m w & f 4p

Cancers—Dr. Farewell's New Chemical.

References—Mrs. W. O'Brian, Aurora, Ill.; Jesse Blank, Wayne, Ill.; L. B. Adams, Rockton, Ill.; C. Hadley, Kaneville, Ill., and 27 others cured. Dr. Farewell, of Aurora, Ill., can be consulted every Tuesday at the Sherman House, Chicago. je4c348 4p

Musical.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS with Super-Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass, Double Bellows, Blow Pedals, Knee Swell and Tremolo Attachment, are superior in great fullness and completeness of tone, expression and elasticity of touch. Finished in elegant rosewood for parlors, or oak and walnut for churches or lodges. For sale only at KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington street.

LIGHTE'S CELEBRATED PATENT Insulated Iron Frame Pianos have been awarded Twenty First Premiums, together with the Highest Premium at the American World's Fair. The testimonials for superiority are from the highest musical celebrities of Europe and America. W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington street, and Agent for the Northwest.

PIANOS TO RENT, TUNED AND REPAIRED.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Orders left at KIMBALL'S.

1000 PATENT PIANO Stools at wholesale. Address all orders W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st., Opera House, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—Send for circulars. c343 4p

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—North Side. A young physician wishes to obtain a room and board in a private family within a few blocks of Elm and Clark-sts, on the North Side. References exchanged. Address, with terms, locality, &c., "ABBOT," Tribune office. c586

BOARDING—Board Wanted—In a private family or first-class boarding house, by a gentleman, a teacher of music, of ability and experience, where his services in giving instructions on the piano forte, together with the use of a first-class instrument, will be received as an equivalent. Address "S. A.," Tribune office. c575

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—On the 29th ult., on the farm of George Bickerdike, Elston Road, a black and white cow, horns sawed off, also red cow with piece of rope around her neck. JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, Elston Road, Jefferson Township. jun4-c691

TAKEN UP—A Brown Mare—The owner can obtain same by applying to CHARLES ERNST, corner Halsted street and Archer Road, proving property and paying charges. c679

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Offices—Four fine offices. Apply to H. C. COLGATE, 19 South Clark-st. c772

TO RENT—One first class bar in one of the best restaurants in the city. Also, one billiard saloon already furnished. Apply to G. W. FEW, No. 13 Dearborn street, up stairs.

TO RENT—Stores and Dwellings, 373, 375 and 377 Clark street. 12 fine sleeping rooms just completed at 125 and 126 Clark. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL at S, up stairs, at 127 Clark street. c582

TO RENT—Store No. 134 South Clark street. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

TO RENT—Office [illegible] Apply to E. M. DUNNING, at No. 13 Smith & Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—Offices—Three desirable offices in Smith & Nixon's Building, corner Clark and Washington streets. SMITH & NIXON. c580

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable [illegible] 184 Randolph street [illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A beautiful Cottage [illegible] Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn-st. c780

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms to a respectable married couple at 88 [illegible] from the bridge. Apply at the side door of the drug store. c772

TO RENT—Four rooms and two closets on first floor of new cottage east of State, between Wabash avenue and State. Apply this morning at the first floor.

TO RENT—Power and Room. Inquire at 58 Fulton street. c777

TO RENT—With board, in a private family, double and single front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at 250 West Madison street. Reference required. c788

TO RENT—A well furnished large front room, as sitting and sleeping room, at 134 East Madison-st. c785

TO RENT—Rooms—A suite of furnished sleeping rooms pleasant, near to business. Call at Room 6, McCormick's Building.

TO RENT—House No. 181 Fourth avenue. Immediate possession will be given. Inquire of VAN BUREN & HAYES, 96 Washington street. c675

TO RENT—House—And furniture for sale, in a desirable location on the North Side. Possession given immediately. Address "O Q," Tribune office. c672

TO RENT—A house of seven rooms in a pleasant neighborhood at $35 per month. Furniture sold to party taking house. Apply on premises—1117 Prairie avenue. c748

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished front lodging rooms for single gentlemen, without board, in a small private family. Reference required. Inquire at 248 State-st, (up stairs.)

TO RENT—Two new two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 426 and 428 Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-first street, with closets, water, etc. Rent $35 per month. A very convenient two-story frame dwelling on the West Side, convenient to street cars, with large basement, hard and soft water. Rent $40. Store 185 Dearborn street. Rent $50. Two frame dwellings, two stories and basement, on the alley in the rear of Nos. 145 and 165 Dearborn street. Rent [illegible] each. Apply to T. S. FITCH, Room 2, No. 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A fine Cottage House of nine rooms and basement, in a good neighborhood on South Peoria street, to a small family. Rent [illegible] per month. Apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., Room No. 1.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen at No. 18 Fourth avenue.

TO RENT—The two-and-a-half story Gothic house No. 532 West Madison street one block east of Union Park, containing 12 good-sized rooms, closets, &c. Apply on the premises or at Nos. 19 and 21 Dearborn street. c637

TO RENT—A very desirable unfurnished front room, without board, suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family. Large closet and gas. Inquire at 49 Carriage court, between State street and Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—With Power—Large second story room, well lighted, for light manufacturing, with two or three horse power. Apply to W. E. HALE, 13 LaSalle street.

TO RENT—Large, handsome and furnished rooms, with closets, at 108 Cass-st., for single gentlemen.

TO RENT—A desirable house, containing nine rooms, on southwest corner Cass and Superior streets. Furniture for sale. Apply immediately at 106 South Water-st.

TO RENT—House No. 451 West Lake street. Will be rented to a family without children for $25 per month in advance. Apply at No. 40 Ada street. c673

TO RENT—For three months—To a gentleman and his wife, without children, a nicely furnished house, delightfully situated in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address "FURNISHED HOUSE," Tribune office. c647

TO RENT—A two story frame House, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, and cellar, situated at 92 Adams street, with furniture for sale. For particulars apply at the premises.

TO RENT—Melm's beautiful Garden, next door to the Turner Hall, for Theatrical performances, picnics, and schools, on reasonable terms. Inquire at the Garden.

TO RENT—An elegant suit of unfurnished rooms, with or without board, on South Side, central part of the city. Reference required. Address "A," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, with all accommodations, at a private family where the German, French and English languages are spoken and taught. Apply at 431 South Clark street.

TO RENT—For a term of years—Eighty acres of prairie land, three miles from city limits, on Southwestern Plank Road. Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 242 South Water street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Three Lots—Or long lease, in the centre of the city (not in fire limits), 24x100 feet, next east of Kingsbury street, on North Side, on Michigan street; good for foundry or workshop. Apply to J. O. HEYWORTH, 344 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—A small hotel, now doing a first-rate business. A very rare chance to make money. One who understands English and German, and having $1,500 in cash, and none other need apply. For particulars inquire at Room 11, Masonic Building, at 12 o'clock m., or address Box 3078 Post Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Nice new houses on leased lots at great bargains. Must sell. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A fine new house, with lot, on West Lake-st., price $5,400; one on Taylor, $3,500; one on Mitchell, $2,800; and others in desirable locations. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—House Building Improvement. Walls durable, warmer and cheaper than wooden frames, handsome as cut stone, materials common. S. A. CLEMENS, Patentee, 225 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A River Lot on the North Side of the main stream of Chicago River, 80 feet west of Clark Street Bridge. Lot 80 feet front by 150 feet deep, to North Water street, 140 feet front on river. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington street, brick house on Huron-st., east of Dearborn. One on Indiana east of State. Fine brick house on Twenty-second street. One on Indiana avenue. New frame house, with large lot, on Park avenue, near Reuben.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington street, 25x125 feet on Michigan street, near State; [illegible] on Indiana, near State; 40 feet on LaSalle, near Chicago avenue; 75 feet corner Huron and Menard; 77 feet on West Lake near Wood; 25 feet corner Hancock and Elizabeth; 50 feet on Lake, near Ada; 153 feet on Madison, near Sheldon; 50 feet on Park avenue, near Wood; a large list of residence property on South Side. c687

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., five acres fronting the Vincennes road, half a mile south of city limits, 25 acres in Forestville, one mile south of city limits, five acres fronting Halsted street, and extending through to the Lake, a short distance north of the Lake View House.

FOR SALE—Desirable lots on Warren-st., west of Union Park. Also on Park avenue and Oakley-st., at much less than market price, part on time at low interest. DELAMATER & RANDALL, 14 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—A first class two story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 27x125 feet, on Twenty-second street, near the Lake, $12,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A very handsome two story frame dwelling on White street, between La Salle and Wells, $4,500. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A new and well built two story frame dwelling, of 10 rooms, besides closets, on Green street, near Adams. $4,500. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—An elegant brick residence in a first class neighborhood, on Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street. $7,500. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A new and very handsome Cottage, with all the modern improvements, on Park avenue, near Lincoln street, fronting south; lot 25x125 feet. $1,400. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40x100 feet on Illinois street, near North State street. $4,200. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100x180 feet on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. $30 per foot. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A new and elegant dwelling near Hyde Park, with 3½ acres of land in the highest state of ornamentation. To any one desiring a very nice home this offers a rare chance. Price $10,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two good Cottages, with large lot, 100x100 feet, on Pearson street, between Franklin and Market streets. $5,500. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue, north of Harrison street, 40x155, with good frame dwelling, at $11,000, on easy terms; Michigan avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, 50x150 feet, at $130 per foot, on good terms. Apply to REES & AYRES, 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Block No. 25, Section 7, T. 39, R. 14 E., at a very low figure if applied for soon. Also Block No. 26, Sheffield's Addition, subdivided into 108 lots, and ready for retail, on which a large advance can be realized. REES & AYRES, Office 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—A nice Cottage of 6 rooms, pantry and clothes press, situated on a corner lot, with three years' lease and water in yard. Cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises, 189 Maxwell street, West Side.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—50 feet full depth lot to alley on Park avenue a little west of Union Park, now being improved. The property is high and dry, in the most desirable part of the city and rapidly filling up with first-class residences. Must be sold, as the owner wants the money. Address "FURLONG," P. O. Drawer 6117.

FOR SALE—River Lot—Between Randolph and Washington streets. 77 feet on the river by 75 feet deep to West Water street. Now paying ten per cent ground rent on amount asked. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—180 feet front on Tyler street, between Wells and Franklin streets, just south of Van Buren. As Van Buren and Wells streets are both to be paved, this is a first rate lot for a stone yard or for manufacturing purposes. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—500 Lots on Chicago avenue, Indiana, Noble and Reuben streets, for sale on long time or to lease for a term of years. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 83 Washington street, King's Block, Room 2, up stairs. c131

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or would trade for any available property, some fine prairie and timber lands in Iowa, near railroads and schools. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Some desirable farms in Northern Illinois, good improvements, fruit, and everything convenient; or would trade some for a stock of dry goods. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Desirable houses and lots, at Geneva, Woodstock, Moore's Station, and in other neighboring towns and cities, at great bargains, if applied for soon. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the most [illegible] houses in Evanston. House [illegible] built, not for a tenant house, but for my own use, by one of the best mechanics in the country. House is surrounded by beautiful forest trees, and has a fine view of the Lake and the surrounding country. It has twelve rooms and seven clothes presses, besides bath room and china closet, two bay windows, and occupies a lot 150 feet by 250 feet. [illegible] CHAS. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—12 improved Farms, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A Shipping and Commission House wish an industrious, healthy young man, 18 to 20 years old, must be quick and correct at figures, good penman, willing to write in books, collect, do errands, and make himself generally useful about the store. Address, with references and wages expected, "H U H," Tribune office.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, travelling agents, collectors, firemen, brakemen, porters, drivers, farm hands, carpenters, and all others looking for employment, to apply to the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, agents, porters, drivers, bartenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all others looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, Room 2, up stairs. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cts.

WANTED—This day 875 railroad laborers; wages $3 per day. Transportation furnished. Also one practical bridge builder. Apply at 155 South Clark-st, Room 3.

WANTED—Gentlemen, travelling men and others to know we offer greater inducements for making money fast by the sale of our patent machine for grinding knives, scissors, scythes, reaper knives, edge tools, &c., than any other article in the city. It is an article of real merit, free from humbug or deception, and has rapid sales—no competition. [illegible] agents are making from $10 to $150 per day. Send retail price for sample, $1.50. FULLER & RAINFORTH, Smith & Nixon's Building, 118 Clark street, Room 23. Send two stamps for reply.

WANTED—Men who wish to make $50 to $100 per week. No lazy man nor those dead broke need apply. 55 Washington street, Room 17. c697

WANTED—A few gentlemen to board in a private family of two, in the most desirable business location. Terms reasonable. No. 11 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Salesmen—First class salesmen wanted. Apply personally, with references, to J. H. JONES, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 17, or address, with stamp, Drawer 5991, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, at Lake View. Reference required. Apply at 106 Randolph street, Office No. 4.

WANTED—A short distance in the country, a girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 5, Marine Bank Building. c740

WANTED—A good Girl, to cook, wash and iron. Must have good reference, and good wages will be paid. Apply at 930 Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street. c473

WANTED—Business men to call and examine a new invention that commends itself to ALL, and everybody will use. State Rights for sale. ABBOTT & CO., 50 LaSalle street.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good practical men with small capital to engage in a manufacturing business in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio. The business has been in successful operation in this city for several years and pays well. Silver Medal awarded at last Illinois State Fair. Before engaging in any other business, call and see for yourselves at 181 Madison street.

WANTED—A purchaser to buy out a well established business, paying $250 per month, capital required $1,500. Apply at Room 17 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill. J. L. WELLS & CO.

WANTED—All my former customers, and as many new ones as choose, to know that I am prepared to cut or make basques, suits, sacques, or any other garments much less than former prices. MADAM CANFIELD, 319 West Randolph street, a few doors west of Halsted. Milwaukee avenue and Randolph street cars pass very near.

WANTED—A good tailor and three tailoresses for custom work. Apply at 214 West Lake-st. None but good hands need apply. c781

WANTED—All persons seeking employment to call at COMMERCIAL AGENCY 88 LaSalle street, Room No. 1, up stairs, corner of Washington. Openings for book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, firemen, brakemen, bar tenders, drivers, porters, &c.; also 300 railroad men, good wages and free transportation. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents. june4-c641

WANTED—All men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, Room 2, up stairs, and secure good paying situations.

WANTED—Owner Wanted—At Central Police Station, for a Brindle Cow, four years old, taken up in the West Division of the city on Thursday night last. JACOB REHM, Gen'l Sup't Police.

WANTED—To trade a good gold watch, hunting case, for a second-hand sewing machine. Address "HUNTER," Tribune office.

WANTED—A lot of Shelving. Also, a counter. Apply at 135 Lake street.

WANTED—To Buy—A House on the West Side, to be moved. Apply at Office No. 8, Larmon Block.

WANTED—To Purchase—Good chance to sell Property. I desire to purchase 400 feet front, or two or more acres of land in Ellis' add., Sec. 34, 39, 14, or in Cleaverville. Please address P. O. Box 214 Chicago, with location and terms. Cottage Grove avenue preferred. I also desire to purchase an original block in section 7, west of Union Park.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—50 dwellings, 5 to 10 rooms each, for good prompt paying tenants. GEO. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate and House Agents, No. 106 Randolph street, Room 8.

WANTED—To Rent—A modern improved dwelling house on Wabash or Michigan avenues, or on any of the cross streets east of State and between Fourteenth and Washington streets. Address DAY, TILDEN & CO., 11 and 13 Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—With a pleasant front-room, may be obtained, either furnished or unfurnished [illegible] two single gentlemen at 313 State street. None but permanent need apply.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen who will room together will find a pleasant room and first class board at 118 State street. Also a few day boarders wanted. c783

BOARDING—358 West Randolph, one unfurnished front room, to a gentleman and wife. Inquire at the house, or at NOWLIN & McILWAIN'S, 37½ Clark-st.

BOARDING—For gentleman and wife, front rooms, unfurnished, in a private family. No other boarders. Apply at 147 Twenty-first street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms, with board, can be obtained at Briggs House No. 2, 88 Monroe street. Also, day boarders. Stabling for horses.

BOARDING—Four Gentlemen wishing a nicely furnished, pleasant front room, with good board, can find such at 455 Michigan avenue. Terms, $5.50 per week.

BOARDING—A fine new boarding house just opened at 157 Fourth avenue, good board, airy rooms, moderate prices. c780

BOARDING—A large unfurnished front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. West Side, half a block from street cars. Address "D L M," Tribune office. c681

BOARDING—A front suit of rooms and a large parlor (unfurnished with board) on Wabash avenue, south of Jackson-st. For particulars address Box 1271, P. O. c681

BOARDING—A pleasant furnished room, with board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 371 West Lake-st, near Ann-st. References required. c684

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find nicely furnished rooms, with or without board at reasonable rates, at No. 17 East Randolph-st. c757

BOARDING—A large unfurnished front parlor (first floor), with board at 49 Jackson-st., near corner Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board in a private family. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply at 174 West Washington street. c749

BOARDING—A desirable suit of rooms; also a single room, to rent, with board, at No. 12 Peck Court. c759

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen, desirous of a comfortable home, with elegant furnished rooms and excellent board, in a highly respectable family living on Wabash avenue, not very far from the Post Office. Address "F," Box 1326. Best references required.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen (furnishing proper references) can have a front chamber and closet (in a large house) with board in a small family pleasantly located. Address "L F," Tribune office.

BOARDING—200 Randolph St—A convenient place for business men; by the day or week.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at 141 Warren street, West Side. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. c577

BOARDING—A pleasant unfurnished room, with closets, balcony front, shaded by maple trees, pleasant locality, and a furnished room for gentlemen, can be had at 99 East Harrison street. c578

BOARDING—An unfurnished parlor to rent, with board. Also, two furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen. 128 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and large front rooms, in a house having all the modern conveniences and delightfully situated on the South Side, north of Eighteenth street, fine view of the Lake, large garden, &c. Address "M C," Tribune office. c571

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in an American family. No. 311 North Wells street, within two blocks of horse cars.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a pleasant unfurnished front chamber with board at 73 West Adams street.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can find first-class board and rooms in a private family, and the comforts of a home, at a moderate price. Call in person 390 West Van Buren street. c497

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner Wanted—A partner in the wholesale liquor business, with a capital of $1,500 to $2,500, by a party just commencing, and has a good city trade. No better chance can be found in this city. Apply to-morrow. Address "S," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—A business man with about $500, in a large paying wholesale business in this city. Call at 58 South Water-st., at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., up stairs. D. ROSE.

WANTED—Partner—With from $400 to $2,000 capital in a well established business. Call at Room 12 Dole's Building. c791

WANTED—A partner with $600 cash in the best and safest business in the world. Apply at room 3 No. 155 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Partner—I have some $3,000 or $4,000, and would like to associate myself with some good business man in a permanent and paying business. Good references given and required. State particulars. Address "BUSINESS," P. O. Box 738.

WANTED—Partner—An active [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In the Ho[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] CHARLES BILL, [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For J. S. C. Abbott's History of the Rebellion, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, to sell the [illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] KING, 55 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For the GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] & CO., 164 Randolph street, Room 6 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, for Wynkoop & Co's Fine Portraits (in oil colors and canvas) of Lincoln and Johnson. [illegible] CO., N. W. Agents, 89 Washington [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—By [illegible] KELLOGG & STONER [illegible]

WANTED—Agents Wanted—To solicit for the Western Life [illegible] Call at 88 Lasalle street [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To canvass the city of Chicago for the sale of [illegible] SCISSOR SHARPENER. Can make from [illegible] per day. Apply at 168 State street.

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 [illegible] We will give any person $1,000 to show a chart or map that has had as rapid a sale [illegible] agents have made as much money on [illegible] HEROES. Wherever the people have heard them they are waiting for them [illegible] Also, now ready, by the same author, Leader and his Battles [illegible] Call on or address GOLDEN & [illegible] CO., 179 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, price $18. It will hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, cord, [illegible] embroider equal to the high priced machines [illegible] for circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio. Principal office No. 2 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] $18. The best Family Sewing Machine in the world. Warranted five years. Address DARE & CO., Box 52, or call at Room No. 8, P. O. Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Watch—Any good active man or lady can make $150 per month selling HEMMING'S [illegible] With every $50 worth bought, the agent gets a good silver watch. Send 25 cents for sample, by mail, to R. E. LANDON, Agent, 58 Michigan [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 per year paid to agents to introduce [illegible] sewing machine. Address SHAW & CLARK, [illegible] Me., or at Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month. I want agents in every county in the United States in an entirely new business. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as collector or porter in a wholesale store. Is not afraid to work. Address E., Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of good habits in a store [illegible] he can make himself useful, writes a good hand, and is willing and able to work. The best references given. Address "W F," Tribune [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A good cook, washer and ironer wishes a situation in some nice private family. Good references given. Address "M H," Tribune office. [illegible] Church family preferred.

WANTED—Situation—In a retail drug or prescription store, by a young man of eight years' experience. Best of references furnished, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address "DRUGGIST," room 18 Lombard Block, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, in a wholesale store, as porter. Satisfactory references given as to character. Address "S B," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As gardener by a young man (an Englishman). Satisfactory references given as to character and ability. Address "J S W," care of [illegible] 107 Lake-st., Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a soap manufactory, family and toilet. [illegible] S. E. KNOWLES, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Two of the best hotels in the West for business. Also, [illegible] restaurants, groceries, markets, boarding houses [illegible] fixtures, &c., at different prices to suit [illegible] Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn street [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the finest photograph galleries in the city. Seven rooms, and elegantly fitted up. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A fine Boarding House and furniture, cheap. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A flour and feed store, in a good location, doing a cash business [illegible] Cheap for cash [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Some desirable [illegible] in good locations, at good bargains. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best grocery stores in the West Division, [illegible] going to leave city. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a well located corner Grocery [illegible] Inquire at No. 172 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Some desirable [illegible] and dry goods stores in neighboring [illegible] towns, doing healthy trades. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A fine fancy goods and millinery store in a neighboring city [illegible] receipts; employ 22 hands. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Or trade for house [illegible] and wagon, a Barracks of about [illegible] lumber, near Chicago University. [illegible] For particulars inquire at 1157 Prairie avenue.

FOR SALE—A 5 year old Mare. Well broken to harness and saddle, with a top open buggy and harness, nearly new, will be sold at a low price. [illegible] Address, giving place of business, "L G," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15 horse power; also [illegible] bed, 16 inch swing, screw, cutting engine, Lathe, [illegible] C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn [illegible]

FOR SALE—An interest in [illegible] Agricultural business, well established in this city. Address "O F," West Side Post Office [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the very best bargains to be found near the city, being [illegible] acres, and known as the "Garden City [illegible]" and susceptible of subdivision [illegible] growing vegetables [illegible] REES & AYRES, Office 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, in a village containing 1,800 inhabitants—is the county seat, and has railroad communication in all directions. The stock and fixtures are all entirely new. [illegible] and show-cases the best made. Everything [illegible] in quality and style, and a good trade [illegible] Price $3,500 as it stands. Address "F B W," [illegible] Mason, Ingham Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—A first-class grocery store, having a good family trade in one of [illegible] best locations on the West Side. Capital required $3,000. Address P. O. Box 961.

FOR SALE—Piano at a bargain. A first-class Piano, which has never been [illegible] for sale at a great bargain. Apply to H. A. [illegible] 143 Blue Island avenue.

FOR SALE—Six Lathes, one Bolt and Nut Machine, and a variety of other machinery for sale at a bargain, if applied for soon. Room 11, 17 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 300 acres, 25 miles from Chicago and 4 miles from Wheeling, 240 acres under cultivation, [illegible] six fields, 60 acres timber, two-story brick house, [illegible] with wing and stone cellar, cistern and wells, well watered. Two large frame barns, [illegible] trees. Price $50 per acre. REES & AYRES, [illegible] Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—The Fruit Store No. 3 Rush street. A man looking for business will find a good chance for investment by calling early. c518

FOR SALE—In the city of Geneseo, Ill., a Steam Flouring and Grist Mill, with three runs of four feet stone, and all necessary machinery, in complete running order. Has a good trade and abundance of custom grinding. [illegible] wishing to examine the property will [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., Chicago, or to [illegible] ALD, Geneseo, Ill.

FOR SALE—Meat Market—[illegible] West Lake street, with fixtures, ice-box, [illegible] of tools, and five years lease of lot. [illegible] reasons given for selling. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—To Publishers. A Printing Office, complete, with a good business, for sale. Location, one of the [illegible] Price $3,000. For further particulars address [illegible] DO LUNDE, Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—15 or 20 horse power [illegible] stationary. Warranted. RICHARD [illegible] 190 and 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—An elegant family team, closely matched, fast, [illegible] thoroughly used to city. 6 and 7 years old [illegible] carriage or top wagon. Will sell for [illegible] or will take one or a pair of good work horses [illegible] cheap. Apply to S. M. BALL, No. 1 [illegible] Block, or to J. J. BROWN, Esq., 149 West [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A 25-horse power Engine and Boiler, with [illegible] WALWORTH, BUSHNELL & CO., corner of [illegible] and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE—Fire Engine—The city of Bloomington, Ill., being about to [illegible] steam fire engine, offers for sale, at a [illegible] price, two good hand engines with hose [illegible] complete. Correspondence [illegible] Address E. H. HOOD, [illegible] Chief Engineer.

FOR SALE—In the city of [illegible] dwellings, [illegible] large grounds, fine fruit and shrubbery [illegible] excellent water, &c. [illegible] O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Mocking Bird. [illegible] receiving and returning the same to [illegible] Lake street will receive a [illegible]

[illegible] 765 South Clark [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was taken ill on [illegible]

[illegible] advices from London report that [illegible] pressure is still severe. The Bank of [illegible] is said to have failed, the amount of liabilities [illegible]

The news by the European steamer yesterday [illegible] of the fall of five-twenties in London, [illegible] an appreciation in the price of gold yesterday, which opened in New York at 141 and closed [illegible]

We learn by special despatch from New York that the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will redeem compound interest notes, with accrued interest. This is regarded in monetary circles as a contraction measure.

Nothing definite is thus far known of the intended re-invasion of Canada by the Fenians. We give this morning accounts of movements toward the frontier of many small bodies of men, but have no hint of their destination. Our despatch reports the capture of Kingston, but on what authority is not stated.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

SENATE.

The Postmaster General sent in a response to inquiries as to the cost, practicability, etc., of connecting the national telegraphic system with the Post-Office Department.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to restore Lieut. Commander Richard M. Law, of the United States Navy, to the active list, which was passed.

At one o'clock the reconstruction resolution was taken up. The question was upon the adoption of the following amendment:

SECTION 4. The obligations of the United States, incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor, and delivered a speech against the pending proposition. [illegible]

At the close of Mr. Hendricks's remarks, the pending amendment was adopted.

Certain verbal amendments to the fifth and sixth sections were agreed to.

Mr. VAN WINKLE proposed as a new section that every person named or described in section three of this article, who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion, [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS demanded the yeas and nays on this amendment, with the following result:

Yeas—Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Riddle, Van Winkle and Willey—8.

Nays—Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—27.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered the following: Strike out of section 2 of the proposed amendment the following: [illegible]

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following as a substitute for the second section: [illegible]

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained the effect of such an amendment as he proposed, upon the representation of the different States, reading a table recently published in the newspapers on this subject.

Mr. POLAND took the floor to address the Senate at length on the pending proposition, but gave way to Mr. Doolittle, who at 5 o'clock moved an executive session, which was held, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of the States for bills, Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to amend an act to enable guardians and committees of lunatics in the several States to act in the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. JENCKES introduced a bill to alter places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for Rhode Island district, and amendatory of an act to establish Judicial Courts of the United States, which was read twice and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a joint resolution relative to a fresh water basin for iron-clads at Tappan Bay, on the Hudson River, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide temporary government for the territory of Lincoln, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a bill to amend the practice of United States Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill regulating the tenure of certain offices, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. [illegible]

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to provide for the geological survey of the Territory of Nebraska, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill to provide for the erection at Nebraska City of a building for a post office and internal revenue office, and for holding United States Courts; which was read twice and referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the amount paid to Indian tribes for various purposes.

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THE FENIAN INV

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